

Sen. Thomas Eagleton

Reared From Boyhood To Become a Politician

By Christopher Lydon

MIAMI BEACH, July 14 (UPI)—"The flabbergasted" said Thomas Eagleton, regarding his selection as the Democratic vice-presidential candidate.

Yet the boyish Missouri senator was spotted some time ago by colleagues and the press gallery as one of the brightest and most ambitious young stars of the Senate, and a variety of subtle balances in his political profile suggest a casting director's idea for a running mate.

An anti-war liberal from a moderately conservative Border state, he is a Catholic and a city boy. His start in political life as a prosecutor gives him some claim to the titles of crime-fighter and reformer, but he is a product and friend of Missouri's muscular regular A progressive on race, he has remained popular in the Southern-oriented part of his state. A Midwesterner, he has Eastern credentials as a graduate of Amherst College and the Harvard Law School.

In becoming at the age of 31 the youngest attorney general, Missouri ever had, and in beating first an incumbent Democrat, Edward V. Long, and then a powerful Republican congressman, Thomas R. Curtis, for his Senate seat in 1968, he proved himself a superb campaigner and an uncommonly adroit politician.

Friendliness and Informality

Traveling with Sen. Eagleton two years ago, Calvin Trillin wrote in the New Yorker magazine, "In small Missouri towns Eagleton has the advantage of a friendliness and informality that make it seem natural for people who have just met him to call him by his first name, even if he is a senator."

"He also has to his advantage a Midwestern non-sensational way of not taking himself completely seriously, so that he can tell a group of college students that he is always available to deliver his 'superior' emotional commencement address or can arrive at a library ground-breaking ceremony held outdoors in a driving rain and announce to the committee that the only library ground-breaking speech he knows takes 40 minutes."

Thomas Francis Eagleton, born in St. Louis on Sept. 4, 1929, was groomed for politics from an early age.

His father, the late Mark Eagleton, was a successful lawyer and part-time politician who won election to the city school board and the board of police commissioners but ran unsuccessfully for the St. Louis mayor's office and thereafter

invested his ambitions in his son.

Father and son had gone together to the Republican National Convention in 1940, an experience that turned them both into Democrats. Six years later, when Thomas was 16, his father took him to hear Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech at Fulton, Mo. Even then his father was having him tutored on national and international affairs and hired a ranking St. Louis school official to coach him on speech.

"Campus Politician" at Amherst

After the St. Louis County Day School, he entered Amherst, where, he says, he was "the Jim Farley of my class, the campus politician," and graduated cum laude in 1950. At Harvard, he read five newspapers a day and took a special interest in Adlai E. Stevenson's campaign.

Back in St. Louis in 1953, he became assistant general counsel to Anheuser-Busch, Inc., the brewery, and practiced law with his father. He won his first political race to become St. Louis Missouri attorney in 1956 and was elected state attorney general in 1960.

Consumer protection was one of his primary interests, according to Al Stephan, a St. Louis lawyer who worked with him then. Sen. Eagleton was shocked by the volume of citizen letters complaining of fraudulent contractors and shoddy goods, yet he had almost no statutory power to act.

"So Eagleton devised a letter," Mr. Stephan recounted, "that we sent to each company that was subject of a complaint and we told them that we would give them 16 days to get things right or we would put them permanently on record as a violator with the Consumer Protection Division. That didn't mean anything either, but it sure worked wonders."

"Hasn't Made a Political Enemy"

Robert J. Koster, also a St. Louis lawyer and an old friend, recalled Sen. Eagleton as "the one politician I've known who hasn't made a political enemy," although he sometimes went to great lengths to succeed. In a heated primary battle for the governorship nomination in 1964, Mr. Koster said, Attorney General Eagleton mysteriously disappeared on the weekend of the Democratic Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner. Eager to stay out of the fray, Sen. Eagleton was finally found at the St. Louis Cardinals' spring training camp, where he explained simply, "I'm a baseball nut."

That fall, however, he was the candidate for lieutenant governor



Sen. Thomas Eagleton of Missouri stands by his wife, Barbara Ann, joyfully telephones home Thursday night to give the news of her husband's selection as the Democratic party's vice-presidential candidate.

nor on the winning ticket with Gov. Warren E. Hearnes. In 1960, he won the Senate nomination with 57 percent of the vote in a three-way primary against Sen. Long and True Davis. He defeated Mr. Curtis in the November election by just under 35,000 votes.

Early in the Senate campaign he had identified himself as an aggressive critic of the war policy in Vietnam, then in the hands of a Democratic administration. "The first matter of business," he said in June, 1968, "must be to seek a cease-fire."

In the Senate, he was a member of the anti-war bloc from the start, and supported, among other things, the amendment by Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota and Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon to cut off war appropriations. In July, 1969, he called for a new government of South Vietnam as a first step to peace.

"Vietnam to the Vietnamese"

On April 29, 1972, he criticized President Nixon for stepping up the bombing. "We must leave Vietnam to the Vietnamese," he declared. "We have given our best and we can give no more. Our Vietnam policy should be one of disengagement. Our only goal should be the release of our prisoners of war, and we can only pursue this policy at the conference table."

He led some of the Senate

fight to trim the defense budget, including the effort to cancel the main battle tank. But in sharp disagreement with Sen. McGovern, Sen. Eagleton, who was a Navy reservist in 1945 and 1949, has consistently supported the draft.

"An all-volunteer army will be a poor boy's army," he said in a Senate speech last summer. "I believe that America is not only the land of opportunity but also the land of obligation. One of these obligations is to bear arms in time of war—even a foolish one."

Sen. Eagleton was also moving with unusual speed for a freshman senator on a broad range of Senate business. He became an advocate of full federal funding of welfare, for example, and in alliance with Sen. Robert Dole, the Republican national chairman, proposed a reform of the presidential election process—a novel plan that would give victory to the winner of the popular vote but only if he carried more than half the states, or states with more than half the national total of voters.

He is regarded as a more assertive legislator, and a keener student of power within the Senate, than his running mate.

"He's more liberal than McGovern," said a Senate insider. "I would think he would be prepared to go beyond McGovern on most social programs."

McGovern Predicts Democratic Party Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

with party leaders throughout the country and mopped Sen. Kennedy, Gov. Milton Shapp of Pennsylvania and Gov. John J. Gilligan of Ohio, among others, to join his appeal for unity before the delegates and television cameras.

Sen. McGovern accepted the nomination for which he had labored more than three years as a precious gift bestowed by "the most open political process" in history and by the "most remarkable political organization" in history. He expressed confidence that he had merely begun to tap a political ferment comparable to that at loose by Presidents Jefferson, Jackson and Roosevelt.

Democratic Rivals

He paid respect also to his Democratic rivals this year, including Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, but he avoided any mention of his party's last two Presidents—John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

Indeed, he listed their administrations, and those of Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon, for charting "a terrible war" behind closed doors. The war had spawned his candidacy and also his "public plan" to end it—starting with an end of the bombing in Indochina on Inauguration Day.

But he would move far beyond that concern, Sen. McGovern said. He insisted that he would never let America become "a second-rate nation," but he argued that resources must be liberated for other works, because national security also included medical care and safe streets and the protection of the environment.

His administration, he predicted, would do whatever it takes to put the jobless back to work, to support those unable to work, to introduce national health insurance and to reform the tax system.

Commitments against the convention's choice and fears of a big defeat in November were still being voiced around this convention city. But Sen. McGovern appeared confident of overcoming them in time and he used the vice-presidential nomination in the effort.

He went once more through the routine of offering the position to Sen. Kennedy, but received the expected refusal. He then turned to long lists of names gathered by himself and his staff in recent days—lists that bore the preferences and priorities of leading party officials and officeholders and which stressed various considerations, such as the choice of a Catholic, or a Southerner, or a non-political figure or someone to appease the colored leaders of the big unions.

As Sen. Eagleton himself observed after his selection, he helps to balance the party's ticket this year in the classical, textbook manner.

Big-City Politician

He is outgoing in comparison to a somewhat austere Sen. McGovern. He is eight years younger than the nominee. He is a high-city politician teamed up with a man of the Plains. He is Catholic linking up with a Methodist.

Sen. Eagleton, like Sen. McGovern, is a liberal with roots and demonstrated appeal in a conservative state. And he is known as a pragmatic political operator whereas the presidential candidate has of late emphasized his principles and idealism.

Whereas Sen. McGovern has offended big labor by ignoring it too often, Sen. Eagleton has given the unions what they deemed to be a perfect Senate voting record until he strayed last year by opposing the supercommittee port plane and the Lockheed amendment.

McGovern's presidential hopes ride largely on a massive appeal to the Northern industrial states, but Sen. Eagleton should provide some feel for and reach into the less liberal precincts of the Border regions and the South.

And yet the vice-presidential nominee is a graduate of the Harvard Law School and former lieutenant governor and attorney general of Missouri, will have no difficulty accepting the McGovern program. And he passed the acid test of early and fervent opposition to the war that the South Dakota set for all the men under consideration today.

Lack of Enthusiasm

Sen. Eagleton's name was formally placed before the convention during a tedious round of brief speeches and the modest response from the floor reflected the lack of enthusiasm of many of the delegates who had hardly heard of the junior senator from Missouri.

Although few critics of the selection offered any alternative—once the recurrent talk of drafting Sen. Kennedy had been squelched—they said they could only hope that Sen. McGovern had truly chosen the best available running mate.

Not untypical was the report of Hall Tinnamus, the chairman of the Texas delegates for Wallace, who said the Alabama governor was the only one in favor of overruling the referee.

An atmosphere of gloom surrounded the people connected with the match. To top the day off, somebody on an Icelandic radio talk show proposed that "Fischer and all the foreign reporters be given eight hours to be out of Iceland or be shot."

FAUCHON

28 Place de la Madeleine - Paris
at the Liquor Department

PINEAPPLE WINE from Puerto Rico at the Liquor Department

Only the best perfumes Here's one home we know we can count on 100% Temple Fielding

was Sen. Eagleton's crucial service to the McGovern campaign in its hour of need during the credentials fight Monday night. Although pledged to Sen. Muskie, Sen. Eagleton was among the first of the leading party officeholders to support Sen. McGovern's claim to all 271 California delegates and is thought to have helped lure other senators to that position.

Nixon's 1952 Bet

Indeed, the episode, followed by the selection, was reminiscent of how another freshman senator was nominated for the vice-presidency 20 years ago. His name was Richard M. Nixon and he bolted from the California delegation to side with the Eisenhower forces in a pivotal dispute over Texas delegates, and wound up the general's running mate.

That was a further reason for

Now, as then, observers suspected not so much a political deal as an astute and timely leap by a man who knew he could offer many other qualifications for vice-presidency. And the Democrats today, as the Republicans did in 1952, have a candidate who needed to go out of his way to demonstrate that a political service from an established politician would not go unheeded or unwelcome.

The desire for a Catholic running mate was plainly a major consideration for the McGovern forces. Catholic voters have been restive for many years in the once traditional home of the Democratic party and the threats of even greater defection among them have shown up markedly in polls taken by Sen. McGovern and others.

That was a further reason for

interest in Sen. Kennedy, and most of the other alternatives appraised were also Catholics. Sen. Eagleton has the special attribute of an energetic campaign style and sensitivity that has helped him to lead his party's ticket even in the more fundamentalist Baptist regions of Missouri.

"This Is McGovern"

When asked for his reaction

in a television interview, Sen. Eagleton said: "Well, one of being very nervous and almost flabbergasted when Sen. McGovern called me and he said: 'This is George McGovern' and I recognized the voice, and he said, 'Tom, I'd like you to be my running mate, and I paused and it sounded like four seconds, and I said, 'Well, George, before you change your mind, I accept.'"

He related the attributes that would balance the ticket, stressing that his connections with Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations "are compatible enough to be of some help to what is now the McGovern-Eagleton ticket."

"I sort of like the sound of that," he then pleaded to be released, saying "I've got to go meet the other fellow on the ticket."

As Sen. Eagleton's remarks suggested, the approval of his candidacy was a foregone conclusion. Like almost all his predecessors, Sen. McGovern ignored the random suggestions for assembly selection by the convention and imposed his private choice of the man who might, if elected, succeed him in the White House.

Nominated by Gibson

Sen. Eagleton's nomination was offered formally by Mayor Kenneth Gibson of Newark, one of the highest-ranking black officeholders in the nation. Seven other names were offered to the convention, either on behalf of special factions or the aspirants themselves.

They were: Endicott Peabody, former governor of Massachusetts; Sen. Mike Gravel of Alaska; Mrs. J. Edgar Hoover, defeated competitor for the Democratic nomination for governor in Texas; H. R. Huddleston, 84, editor of the Greenville, Miss., Delta-Times; Stanley Arnold, an advertising executive of New York City; Rep. Peter Rodino of Newark, N.J.; and Clay Smothers, a black delegate from Dallas.

Sen. Eagleton is not widely known to the country or even around his party, but he is at ease and often humorous before the television cameras and is not likely to be unknown for long. The early indications were that party leaders both understood and approved the choice, although some labor spokesmen said they would be enough to overcome the lack of enthusiasm for the McGovern ticket.

I. W. Abel, the president of the United Steelworkers, said "there are no reasons" he could think of for supporting the Democratic candidate—conspicuously omitting any wish to defeat President Nixon.

"A Fine Campaigner"

But Leonard Woodcock, the president of the United Auto Workers and himself frequently mentioned for the vice-presidency by McGovern aides, called Sen. Eagleton "a fine choice, a great campaigner."

Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, who withdrew at the last moment from the presidential race but struck the posture of a man ready to be called to join the ticket, received no call and refused any further statements.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, the last hero of the hopes of Sen. McGovern, rivals, said Sen. Eagleton would bring balance to the ticket. But he held to his prediction of a "tight fight ahead" for all Democrats running in association with Sen. McGovern.

After revealing his selection, Sen. McGovern was said to have turned at once to other campaign problems, including a drive to raise \$25 million of the \$35 million he thinks he will need through small contributions. His 19-month march to the convention's rostrum cost him \$6.5 million and the party he has seized is, at least financially, broke.

Free Meals Distributed

At Flamingo Park, many of the protesters who remained were grouped around two tents where members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Hare Krishna religious sect distributed free meals.

A group of about 300 Tippias and Zippies later marched from the park to the front of Convention Hall, where they burned a large photograph of former President Lyndon B. Johnson. Members of the groups also pledged to return to Miami Beach to protest at the Republican National Convention.

Board of Appeals

Fischer's request for a reversal of Schmidt's ruling was heard by a four-man appeal board composed of assistant referee Gudmundur Arnarsson, of Iceland, Icelandic federation member Baldur Moller, Nikolai Kroghus, a Spassky aide, and Cramer.

As he waited in an anteroom for a decision, Andrew Davis, Fischer's lawyer, said, "I hope Cramer knows how to vote. Cramer was the only one in favor of overruling the referee."

An atmosphere of gloom surrounded the people connected with the match. To top the day off, somebody on an Icelandic radio talk show proposed that "Fischer and all the foreign reporters be given eight hours to be out of Iceland or be shot."

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR

10 Rue de la Paix - PARIS

JUST TELL THE FANT DRIVER "HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR"

GOP Campaign Chief Fishes for Democratic Defectors

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UPI)—Republican campaign chief Clark MacGregor has opened wide the doors of the party to Democratic defectors from the camp of Sen. George S. McGovern, urging Democrats to desert their party's nominee because of his "extremism" and to rally behind President Nixon.

In a speech yesterday providing clues to Republican campaign strategy this fall, Mr. MacGregor accused the McGovern forces of

"extremism" and "blatant political expediency" and issued this invitation:

"To those Democrats who have been kicked out of their party because they were too temperate, too moderate, too tolerant, we Republicans say: Join us in supporting the re-election of a man who truly represents the vast majority of Americans. Join us now—as independents, thinking, responsible Democrats, as political neutrals or as new Republicans—join us now in re-electing Richard Nixon."

Mr. MacGregor, director of the Committee for the Re-election of the President, said his party hopes for a major realignment of political forces. "He foresaw moderate and conservative Democrats switching to Mr. Nixon because of their dislike of Sen. McGovern's 'extreme' positions on many issues and the intolerant behavior of the 'new political elite' who make up the 'hard core' of the McGovern political structure."

Addressing a luncheon meeting of the National Republican

Club of Capitol Hill, Mr. MacGregor gave these other glimpses of Republican campaign themes and plans:

• A formal organization to recruit Democrats is being considered, "but we haven't set up any structure yet."

• In what could presage a White House effort to paint an unfavorable picture of Sen. McGovern's youthful campaign organization, Mr. MacGregor said, "The McGovern forces are quite as capable, and even more inclined, to act just as cynically and ruthlessly as any of the political 'bosses' whom they denounce."

He cited the ousting of various anti-McGovern groups at the convention, and defeat of minority platform planks.

• Mr. MacGregor also indicated that the GOP is prepared to emphasize the President's foreign policy—such as withdrawal of ground forces from Vietnam, the opening of relations with China, the Middle East truce and conclusion of the strategic arms limitation treaty—while defending the President's record on the economy as far better than most people realize, and blaming the Democratic-controlled Congress for delay and obstruction of much of Mr. Nixon's domestic program.

Agnew on the Attack

MANCHESTER, N.H., July 14 (UPI)—Vice-President Agnew said last night that the Democrats have "a remarkable knack for dividing Americans into competing activist segments."

Commenting on the Democratic convention, he said: "...Their philosophy is divisive, pitting generation against generation, race against race, sex against sex and class against class."

Mr. Agnew spoke to more than 2,000 New Hampshire Republicans at a fund-raising affair.

U.S. Jet Trainers Collide

BOLIVAR, Tenn., July 14 (UPI)—Two T-38 jets from the Columbus, Miss. Air Force Base collided and crashed in a heavily wooded area yesterday. Police said all four crewmen parachuted to safety.

FAUCHON

28 Place de la Madeleine - Paris
at the Liquor Department

PINEAPPLE WINE from Puerto Rico at the Liquor Department

Only the best perfumes Here's one home we know we can count on 100% Temple Fielding

Important memo to all Republicans in Europe.

Your European Committee will be at Miami next month. Your delegates—traveling at their own expense—will attend the 1972 National Convention, to represent you and fellow Republicans throughout Europe.

This means you'll have a voice in the proceedings there, if you want it.

The European Republican Committee has been functioning effectively for the past five years. Headquartered in Paris, it has branches in 11 different countries on the

continent and in the U.K. It concerns itself with all matters affecting Americans resident in Europe—from the absentee ballot to tax legislation; from party activities to Medicare.

Its aim is to serve as your voice—over here—to be heard over there (including Miami).

If you'd like more information. If you'd like to volunteer your services in the forthcoming campaign. If you'd care to make a donation. Write to any of these committee chairmen:

Austria: F. Fluss, Naulinggasse 20/18, A-1030 Vienna.
Belgium: J.W. Daylin, Ave de l'Esplanade 32, 1640 Rhode-St-Genese.
France: H.W. Emmet, C/o European Republican Committee, 15 Ave. Victor-Hugo, Paris 16.
Germany: A. Bernacchia, Annstrasse 23, Frankfurt am Main.
Greece: A. Aklis, C/o Pan American Airways, 4 Othonos St., Athens.
Italy: R.K. Lindell, 00010, Rome, Salone.
Luxembourg: R.S. Perry, C/o Bank of Boston, 11 A Blvd. Prince Henri, Luxembourg.
Netherlands: C.C. Banks, Box 2440, Utrecht.
Portugal: R.L. Vaughan, Rua Particular 2, s Rua do Brasil, Apartado 2, Estoril.
Spain: R.H. Everitt, Calle Mayor 31, Madrid 13.
United Kingdom: V.W.W. Pearl, 16a St. James's St., London S.W.1.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	18	65	Overcast
ALASKA	18	65	Partly sunny
ARIZONA	23	81	Sunny
ARKANSAS	23	81	Partly sunny
ATLANTA	23	81	Sunny
BALTIMORE	17	63	Rain
BOSTON	23	81	Partly sunny
BUFFALO	23	81	Sunny
CALIFORNIA	23	81	Cloudy
CANADA	23	81	Cloudy
CHICAGO	17	63	Shower
CINCINNATI	23	81	Partly sunny
CLEVELAND	23	81	Cloudy
DALLAS	23	81	Cloudy
DENVER	23	81	Cloudy
DETROIT	23	81	Cloudy
HOUSTON	23	81	Cloudy
KANSAS	23	81	Cloudy
LAS VEGAS	23	81	Cloudy
LONDON	23	81	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	23	81	Cloudy
MANHATTAN	23	81	Cloudy
MILWAUKEE	23	81	Cloudy
MINNEAPOLIS	23	81	Cloudy
MOBILE	23	81	Cloudy
MONTREAL	23	81	Cloudy
MOSCOW	23	81	Cloudy
MUNICH	23	81	Cloudy
NEW YORK	23	81	Cloudy
NICE	23	81	Cloudy
OSLO	23	81	Cloudy
PARIS	23	81	Cloudy
PHILADELPHIA	23	81	Cloudy
ROME	23	81	Cloudy
SAN FRANCISCO	23	81	Cloudy
SEATTLE	23	81	Cloudy
SINGAPORE	23	81	Cloudy
ST. LOUIS	23	81	Cloudy
ST. PETERSBURG	23	81	Cloudy
TOKYO	23	81	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	23	81	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	23	81	Cloudy
WILMINGTON	23	81	Cloudy
YOKOHAMA	23	81	Cloudy

Back Nixon

rat Connally Assails
ern 'Sabotage' on War

By Carol Kilpatrick

NTB, Calif., July 14 (AP)—Secretary of State John B. Connally assailed Democratic efforts to bring the war in Vietnam to a negotiated end on a "sabotage" of the war effort.

Democratic gov- who helped carry he Democrats in presidential elec- sen McGovern on of issues and said do everything in elp re-elect Pres-

made his remarks ference after con- r. Nixon.

announced pur-

ounds
Plane

in, July 14 (AP)—ish grayhounds "freedom" at the day while on their announ to Seattle's port officials said, plane flying them made a 45-minute at Bilbao airport, about to resume the ile, it was found n of the 80 group- 1 were alive. ture in the plane is about 45 degrees, 317, at the time.

se Have Taxicab Problems
Inscrutable South Africans

ELIZABETH, South Africa, July 14 (AP)—When a uls a taxi here he creates a dilemma for a cab e with apartheid policy in transportation, taxicabs designating their use. Whites are not supposed to white cabs. Nonwhites are supposed to stay out of ved for whites.

e are usually designated "other Asiatic," unlike the who buy a lot of iron ore from South Africa and "privileged position as the manager of the taxi." Perlanche says his firm has lost business by dispatch- ite taxis for Chinese customers.

ine how embarrassing it is for a Chinese who has just ma or an opera at the theater where he has been h whites, to have to climb into a taxi for nonwhites," erblanche. "It is quite ridiculous."

ry consulted the Road Transportation Board, which e to clarify the position.

ust can't take a chance of transporting Chinese in- x until the situation has been clarified," Mr. Ter- id. "If we do and we are caught, it could mean that e license."

Fonda Reportedly Aims
Bombing Plea for Hanoi

July 14 (AP)—Amer- Jane Fonda was out- ce of Vietnam radio o denounce the U.S. dikes in North Viet- tetnam News Agency day.

Miss Fonda's broad- all the U.S. servic- ed" in raids against tiam. It said that had visited an area ast of Hanoi where

ins Report
ag Vitamin
re Ulcers

7, July 14 (AP)—So- ists say they have re- ew vitamin-U, which cures small ulcers gastric disorders in 30 ss agency Tass said a sorow scientists, head- Vasily Bukin, syn- new vitamin from an called metionin. Such icts as ulcers contain a ity of the acid.

in the vitamin has al- en widely tested in s that it cured ulcers, along the mucous mem- the stomach and in- The agency said the also had a "positive cardiovascular and skin

amin is expected to go s production in tablet n the next few months t in Ufa, a city in the irts. Tass made no f exporting the vitamin.

nd expected to be of the great Maximilian exclusively at

Saks the watergate in Washington eat fashion



IN CUSTODY—Skyjacker Luseged Tesfa (in photo at left with FBI agent) and Michael Stanley Green being taken into Federal Court in Houston Thursday for arraignment.

Each Held in \$1 Million Bail
Texas to Return 2 Hijackers to Pa.

HOUSTON, July 14 (Reuters)—Two black gunmen who collected a \$600,000 ransom when they hijacked a National Airlines jetliner over New York and forced it to fly to Texas were held in jail here today in lieu of a million dollars bail each.

The hijackers, Michael Stanley Green, 34, of Washington, D.C., and Luseged Tesfa, a 22-year-old Ethiopian studying at Howard University in Washington, were awaiting extradition to Philadelphia, where they had picked up the ransom and where the charges of air piracy were lodged against them.

They took over the plane Wednesday evening as it was about to land at New York's Kennedy Airport from Philadelphia, with 113 passengers aboard, and surrendered nearly 22 hours later at a small airport in Brazoria, Texas, 50 miles south of here.

The hijackers released one of four stewardesses to carry to FBI agents a demand for a small plane to take them to an undisclosed destination.

They also released the flight engineer, who was shot in a scuffle, while the cockpit escaped through a door after being struck with a pistol. He suffered a pelvic fracture in the jump to the ground but was reported in good condition, as was the engineer.

The hijackers, apparently realizing their escape was impossible, released the three remaining stewardesses and followed them out of the door to surrender.

They were brought to Houston for a preliminary hearing.

Hijackers in Algeria
ALGERIA, July 14 (Reuters)—Two Americans who hijacked a Western Airlines Boeing-720 to Algeria last month have been handed over to the Algerian-based international section of the Black Panther party by the Algerian authorities, Panther sources said today.

The hijackers, William Holder, 22, a black helicopter pilot, and Katherine Kerkow, 20, a white student, are now with the Panthers at their headquarters in the Algerian capital, the sources said.

The airline that Holder and Miss Kerkow hijacked to Algeria on June 28 flew back to the United States the same night. Algeria later returned the \$500,000 ransom that had been extorted from Western Airlines.

Ivory Coast Hijacking
ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, July 14 (UPI)—A 32-year-old Italian garage mechanic failed yesterday in an attempt to commandeer a jet passenger plane to fly him to Rome and was wounded in a shootout with airport security forces, government officials said today.

They said Luciano Forcari, 32, was shot in the leg.

Chinese Envoy
Attends Japanese
Party in Geneva

TOKYO, July 14 (AP)—Japan's Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira "welcomed" today the presence of a Chinese ambassador at a Japanese diplomatic reception in Geneva last night.

Mr. Ohira, in a news conference, said Mr. Ping, China's deputy chief delegate to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, attended a party hosted by Japanese delegates Motoo Ogas and Hideo Kitahara.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the ministry is "not at all surprised" that Mr. Ping showed up at yesterday's reception. He said the Chinese have become more friendly toward Japanese diplomats since President Nixon's visit to China last February.

Japan's Kyodo news service, in a dispatch from Geneva, reported that China's ambassador to Switzerland, Wang Jun-sheng, did not attend the reception, because he had left Geneva for home temporarily.

Kyodo said this was the first time Chinese diplomats have attended a reception held by Japanese diplomats overseas.

originally of Orvieto, Italy, forced his way past airport guards onto the runway at Abidjan airport late Wednesday night by threatening his wife and 13-month-old daughter with a rifle.

Forcari began bargaining for a jet and wounded a guard when an airport official approached. Officials ordered airport lights turned off and canceled incoming flights, they said.

Security forces opened fire yesterday morning after Forcari shot his wife through the jaw. They wounded and disabled him.

West German Trials

NUREMBERG, West Germany, July 14 (AP)—Two Czechoslovak coal miners went on trial before a Nuremberg court today for

Five Are Excused

Prospective Ellsberg Jurors
Challenged on Views of War

By Fred P. Graham

LOS ANGELES, July 14 (NYT)—Attitudes toward the Vietnam war appeared to be a factor yesterday in challenges by the prosecution and defense to prospective jurors in the Pentagon papers case.

The government exercised two challenges, eliminating two women who had stated opposition to the U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

One was Mrs. Marie Goldstein, a white-haired supporter of Sen. George McGovern, who said that she opposed the war and would tend to favor Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr., who are accused of making public the story of U.S. involvement in the war.

The other was Mrs. Dorothy Wells, who was removed when the government exercised the first of its six "peremptory" challenges—challenges without stated reason. She had said that the United States "shouldn't be involved" in Vietnam.

The defense removed three prospective jurors with challenges. One, a young Oklahoma native named Homer R. Walls, had said that he was "for the war" and called for "victory."

Another, an aircraft worker named Richard M. Grunwald, had said that the United States should not be in Vietnam but should get out "as best we can, not as losers." He also had a secret security clearance, which the defense asserted might color his attitude toward the defendants' alleged release of the classified papers.

The defense used two of its 14 peremptory challenges to remove them.

The defense also successfully challenged "for cause" John I. Hietala, a retired oil worker who said that he thought the defendants were guilty. He had professed to have no views on the war.

Earlier in the day, the chief government prosecutor, David R. Nissen, declared that the war was "simply not involved" with the government's case and that it would not be mentioned in the prosecution's arguments. Mr. Nissen said that his superiors in the Justice Department had not even inquired as to his views toward the war or those of his two associates, Warren R. Reese or Richard J. Barry.

The defense failed in an attempt to challenge "for cause" nine prospective jurors because they or members of their families had held security clearances. Judge Byrne rejected the defense arguments that they might fear the loss of clearances for employment if they sided against the government.

The first four days of questioning have indicated that the

hijacking a Czechoslovak airliner and wounding the copilot.

Karel Dolezel, 28, and Antonin Lerch, 24, who have admitted the April 18 hijacking, face jail terms of five to 15 years under West Germany's new statutes against air piracy officials said.

Eleven young Czechoslovak men and women are to be tried before a West German court for the June 8 hijack of another Czechoslovak airliner, in which the pilot was shot and killed.

In West Germany's first air-piracy trial, eight young Czechoslovak men and women were sentenced to jail terms ranging from eight months to two and a half years for hijacking a Czechoslovak airliner to West Germany in June, 1970.

Pioneer-10 Begins Risky Path
Through Wide Asteroid Belt

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, July 14 (NYT)—The Pioneer-10 spacecraft, bound for Jupiter, begins this weekend the most hazardous part of its flight, a seven-month passage through the dusty, rocky debris of the asteroid belt.

Never before has a spacecraft penetrated this vast region between Mars and Jupiter, which is largely uncharted and perhaps best known as the fictional realm of Saint-Exupery's Little Prince.

The 175-million-mile-wide belt contains more than 50,000 objects wider than a mile, all hurtling at speeds of 12 miles a second. And there are assumed to be billions of other rocky fragments, many no bigger than a grain of sand or a fleck of dust.

Project officials at the space agency's Ames Research Center, in Mountain View, Calif., estimate that Pioneer-10's closest approach to any of the known asteroids would be 5.5 million miles. That is the distance of which it will pass the asteroid Palomar-Leyden (six-tenths of a mile wide) on Aug. 2 and asteroid Nike (15 miles wide) on Dec. 2.

But it would take a particle only one-fiftieth of an inch in diameter to damage Pioneer-10 seriously, the officials said. The likelihood of such an impact, they said, is about one chance in 10.

If the unmanned, 550-pound spacecraft emerges unscathed, it should reach the vicinity of Jupiter in December, 1973, for the first close-up observations of the solar system's largest planet. The spacecraft was launched on its 520-million-mile journey from Cape Kennedy on March 2 and is now 115 million miles from earth.

Scientists hope that Pioneer-10's observation instruments will help them solve the mystery of how the asteroid belt came into existence.

The belt is believed to contain enough material to make a small planet with a volume about one-thousandth that of the earth. Scientists theorize that the asteroids either condensed individually from the primordial gas cloud that formed the sun and the planets or that they are fragments from the breakup of an earlier small planet.

"From the information that we hope to gain," said Dr. Robert K. Soberman, a General Electric Co. scientist, who is Pioneer-10's principal investigator of asteroids, "I think we will be able to choose between those two theories."

Most astronomers favor the theory that the asteroid material represents an intermediate state in the formation of planets. Perhaps, they say, the nearness of a planet as large as Jupiter, with its gravitational forces, interfered with the process of planetary formation.

Pioneer-10 carries four telescopes that will be used to measure the brightness, speed and direction of travel of particles in the belt.

An array of gas cells outside the vehicle should register the frequency of impacts by tiny, noncollapsing particles. When an impact makes a hole in one of the cells, the loss of gas is sensed electronically and the data radioed to earth. This should give scientists their first estimates of particle density in the belt.

Dr. Ray L. Newburn, a staff scientist at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., said in a recent interview that the asteroids probably are "the best sources of early material of the solar system, even better than the moon."

Some scientists, like Dr. Hannes Alfvén of the University of California at San Diego, a Nobel Prize winner, have suggested that

landing men on one of the larger asteroids might be a more rewarding mission than a Mars landing.

The largest asteroid, Ceres, is 480 miles in diameter. None of the asteroids has sufficient gravitational force to retain any atmosphere or support life.

Bonn Ready to Demand End
Of Eurorocket Organization

BOON, July 14 (AP-DJ)—West Germany believes that the "Eurorocket" program of the European space-vehicle launcher development organization, ELDO, has been a waste of \$600 million.

The office of Science Minister Klaus von Dohnanyi said today that West Germany will demand that the organization be dissolved. An international space conference is scheduled for Brussels in September.

A spokesman for Mr. von Dohnanyi said Germany will suggest that U.S. rockets be purchased for launching European space vehicles. One Eurorocket costs about \$25 million while a more reliable U.S. Thor-Delta launcher costs \$8 million.

The West German initiative is certain to meet strong opposition from France, which has made big investments in hardware. France also believes dependence on the United States might inhibit European independence in developing communications satellites.

Members of the organization are West Germany, France, Italy,

Birth Control
In Indonesia

JAKARTA, July 14 (Reuters)—President Suharto has forbidden members of Indonesia's armed services to have more than five children. The decree is part of the government's birth-control program. Indonesia has a population of about 117 million.

4 Girls Drown
In Rescue Effort

DUBLIN, July 14 (AP)—Four young girls drowned yesterday when pounding waves smashed a human chain they helped to form to rescue a struggling schoolmaster from the Atlantic.

Seven of the drowned girls' classmates were pulled from the water off County Donegal and taken to a hospital, where their condition was said to be serious.

The children were all in the water when a teacher got into difficulties. A colleague rushed to his aid, but was soon also struggling against powerful currents. The children linked hands to form a chain to reach the two men, but the seas dashed them apart and swept the four girls out into the ocean. The two teachers were reported unharmed.

It would cost an additional \$930 million or more to produce a satisfactory ELDO launcher, he said. The ELDO launcher currently under development is Europa II, a three-stage vehicle designed to put a payload of about 4,000 pounds into orbit. Its first operational mission has been scheduled for next year.

Members of the organization are West Germany, France, Italy,

U.S., Russia Plan
Space Linkups on
Continuing Basis

SPACE CENTER, Houston, July 14 (AP)—If a compatible docking system now under development by U.S. and Soviet space engineers is successful, future Russian and American spacecraft will be equipped with the device for joint missions, officials of both countries said here yesterday.

George M. Low, deputy administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and Boris N. Petrov, chairman of the Soviet Interkosmos Council, said at a news conference that "significant progress" has already been made toward a joint mission in 1975 to test the compatible docking system.

I don't think our joint effort will cease after the first flight," said Mr. Petrov, speaking through an interpreter. "I hope the results of the work to develop this system will be useful to both countries. I'm sure the first flight will not be the last."

Mr. Petrov is leader of a 22-member delegation visiting the Manned Spacecraft Center to work out the final details for the compatible system.

Mr. Low said the Soviet and American space communities have been trading science and space information since an agreement was reached between the two countries in January, 1971. The agreement was carried a step further by the summit-meeting treaty signed in Moscow May 24 by President Nixon.

Some scientists, like Dr. Hannes Alfvén of the University of California at San Diego, a Nobel Prize winner, have suggested that

Hand Luggage Check
On American Airlines

OKLAHOMA CITY, July 14 (AP)—In the future, all carry-on luggage of passengers boarding American Airlines flights will be checked, the airline announced today.

American Airlines ordered the searches after the hijacking of a plane near Oklahoma City Wednesday night. The hijacker surrendered after eight hours.

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Defining George McGovern

If the past year should have taught us anything about the political condition of this country, it is that the old definitions will not do—and especially will they not do to analyze or describe the successful candidacy of Sen. George McGovern, who won his party's nomination for President Wednesday night. Orthodoxy would require, for example, that Sen. McGovern now be urged to "move to the center." Yet it seems to us that one thing Sen. McGovern's pre-convention campaign has amply demonstrated is that the American voter has rendered obsolete the familiar conception of where the center lies, that too many issues and attitudes now defy the old left-right schematic distinctions to make possible some ready location of a "center" midpoint between them. Similarly, we would suggest that nothing is more likely to lead to an intellectual dead end than the current effort to measure Sen. McGovern in terms of the degree of his "radicalism." Sen. McGovern, after all, has scarcely proposed anything more "radical" than some of Richard Nixon's larger policy departures in office—from the overturning of 30 years of China policy to the espousal of a guaranteed annual income. So we would argue that the relevant question about Sen. McGovern's views is not whether they are "centrist" or "radical," but whether they are foolish or wise.

That Sen. McGovern's emphasis in the pre-convention campaign reflected a preoccupation with legitimate new issues that are properly coming to the center of national concern seems indisputable to us: the inequities of the way in which we as a nation tax and redistribute our income; the skewed priorities and outworn assumptions that have led us into so costly and disastrous a war in Vietnam and which are reflected in our outsize and high uncontrollable military expenditures; the fundamental crisis in confidence the American people are experiencing in relation to the institutions that so profoundly affect their lives. Where Sen. McGovern has set forth specific programs to counter these ills or permitted himself to talk freely about less specific plans, we believe that he has endorsed or at least identified himself with a number of questionable propositions. There are elements of both his defense spending plan and his earlier tax and income redistribution scheme which sorely require revision. These, together with certain aspects of his prospective program for ending U.S. involvement in the war while assuring the return of our prisoners, are among the major subjects on which we expect there will be not just debate but also response from the candidate as the campaign wears on.

But our own preliminary judgment is that it would be another miscalculation of the man and the meaning of his nomination to attribute those more controversial or even offensive parts of his program to his presumed leadership of some well-organized and extreme (or "radical" or "left-wing") faction within the Democratic party. For one thing that does seem certain at this point is that Sen. McGovern in fact reflects and represents a very powerful current of thought and bent of mind within the party on his approach to the major issues and his definition of them.

The fact helps account, we think, for the extraordinary atmosphere of the Miami Beach convention, a potentially explosive gathering that turned out to be marked instead by a strange quality of easy patience and even bonhomie. This, of course, was due in large part to the actions of others—the good sense of Lawrence F. O'Brien, who conducted the convention brilliantly, the good fellowship of Hubert Humphrey, who got out when his candidacy could only be continued at the expense of the party and its nominee. But there was something larger at work, we believe, in Miami Beach among the Democrats, something closely connected with the McGovern candidacy and something that strongly affected the tone of the proceedings. It was an elusive but real sense among the participants of reunion and even liberation—liberation from the nightmare of Chicago and from the closed-door, stale-air evasion and dissembling that led to it. It was a sense that the party might just be on the verge of re-establishing its identity and continuity and making peace with itself.

That observation will seem to many wise heads preposterous at the very least, coming as it does on the heels of unprecedented labor leadership defection, a drastic reduction in the prospect that the Southern element of the old coalition can be retrieved and the dramatic refusal of the convention to seat the delegation of the last of the party's great city machine politicians, Richard Daley. Nor would we argue that the absence of physical violence or disturbance should be confused with an absence of profound disagreement in the party of many important party members with the ideology and the constituency that prevailed. What we would observe is that Sen. McGovern, both in his manner of winning this nomination and his thematic emphasis, may have helped make the party able once again to live with itself. For the theme we have in mind, that which animates the platform as it did chairman O'Brien's opening remarks and as it has Sen. McGovern's campaign, is one which accepts responsibility for what has gone wrong, which makes that the basis not just of new policy but also of a party continuity of a very peculiar but genuine sort.

Let us come out in the open and see who is strongest and let everyone play by the rules, the convention seemed to say. Let us concede that much of what has gone so wrong has been our own work. That is the only way in which we can even affirm the rather basic fact of who we are—not to mention the only way in which we can pick up the pieces and figure out where to go.

The Democratic convention and its nominees—Sen. McGovern and Sen. Thomas Eagleton—may well turn out to represent a ticket that is wrong on substantial points of program or that is politically and/or ideologically unequal to the elective test. It could prove inadequate to the challenge of mobilizing a majority Democratic vote by falling either to reconcile disaffected elements of the party or to compensate for their loss. But the extraordinary process of procedural reform and identification of the issues that appear to be moving the electorate somehow contrived in the convention to create a situation in which one felt the Democrats were beginning their 1972 campaign in the only way they could—if they were to have a fighting chance. For that they owe much to their candidate.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

McGovern Begins

In his choice of Sen. Thomas Eagleton of Missouri as his vice-presidential running mate as well as in his acceptance speech, Sen. George McGovern has demonstrated that he can reach out for fresh political strength without sacrifice of principle.

Sen. Eagleton was refreshingly candid in setting forth the reasons why he was tapped. He is relatively young, a Roman Catholic from an urban state, has good relations with organized labor. These qualities complement those of Sen. McGovern, a Protestant from a rural state who is distrusted by the hierarchy of the AFL-CIO for his political unorthodoxy and his rejection of George Meany's rigidly ritualistic anti-Communism in foreign policy. Since Sen. Eagleton was an original Muscle man, his nomination is a friendly gesture to those who backed the Maine senator's unsuccessful candidacy. He is also a party regular well-regarded by the rather conservative Missouri organization. That makes him a reassuring figure to many other party regulars who feel less doubt of the "New Politics" which unexpectedly swept Sen. McGovern to victory.

In addition to these politically conventional but not intellectually compelling considerations, there are positive reasons for welcoming Sen. Eagleton's nomination. In

choosing a man with clear liberal convictions compatible with his own, Sen. McGovern has avoided presenting the electorate with the kind of schizoid ticket which political managers so often concoct in the name of party harmony.

Having served as district attorney, state attorney general and lieutenant governor, Sen. Eagleton has had useful experience in local and state government. Although relatively new to the national scene, he has already shown himself an intelligent, conscientious and compassionate legislator. His performance in the thankless work of the District of Columbia Committee has been notably praiseworthy.

There is no perfect prescription for a candidate for the awkward and anomalous office of vice-president and no ideal way to select him. Yet surely a method could be devised to bring the rank-and-file delegates more fully into the selection process. The submission by the presidential nominee of three or four acceptable names, instead of just one, would be a possible improvement. Sen. McGovern is clearly off to a good beginning in what promises to be a difficult and hard-fought campaign in which the nation will be asked to make fundamental judgments about its future.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 15, 1897

ATHENS—According to the most trustworthy information to hand here, the Powers are resolutely determined to bring matters against Turkey to satisfactory and speedy issue and to employ efficacious, if drastic methods to cause the evacuation of Thessaly. It is believed, a simple blockade of the Bosphorus by Russia, of the Dardanelles by England and the seizure of the railway at Salonica by Austria would speedily induce the Sultan to accept the terms of all the Powers.

Fifty Years Ago

July 15, 1922

WASHINGTON—Overshadowing the tariff debate in the Senate and even the approaching primaries, in which many present members of Congress are up for re-nomination, is the reported break between President Harding and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the administration leader in the Upper House. Senator Lodge went to the White House today to consult the President on pending legislation and was rebuffed for the third time this week. He was told that the President was too busy.



Ulster: The Darkening Clouds

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST—Perhaps not since the troubles of the 1920s has Northern Ireland faced a graver crisis. The rupture of the cease-fire by the Irish Republican Army's militant Provisional Army, the erection of barricades again in Roman Catholic and Protestant neighborhoods, the talk of civil war, the armed militias on both sides, the chain of unsolved sectarian murders, the intimidation of Catholic families in mixed neighborhoods—all have shrouded Northern Ireland in darkness once again.

The nightmare seems unending. Why? Why do both sides seem so reconciled to almost yearning for a fight? Why does nothing seem to work?

In a province obsessed with 17th-century religious disputes, in neighborhoods stained with tribal distrust, in homes where political, religious and cultural values have become totally distorted, the quest for the elusive peace between Catholics and Protestants does, indeed, seem remote.

The guilt rests with both communities. The gulf between them, at this point, seems more historic, more hysterical and simply more irreconcilable than that between Arabs and Jews, Indians and Pakistanis.

The Imbalance

For one, both sides see themselves as besieged and threatened. Of the 1.5 million people here two-thirds are Protestant, but in the wider context of Ireland they are outnumbered three to one. "The inevitable result has been the disastrous advent of a ruling establishment with the reins of power irretrievably in its hands but acting under the stresses of a besieged minority," said a recent report by the Minority Rights Trust, a British research foundation that conducted a study in Northern Ireland. "Virtually everyone in Ulster feels himself under threat and reacts accordingly. There is no inclination for reason or compromise, simply because the most urgent need is to combat a threat which may seem small or nonexistent to outsiders but looms obliteratingly over those locked into the situation."

What that has done is to unite Protestants, rich and poor, and to turn the preservation of the border into the one overriding issue among them. This has dwarfed economic, political and social advances, made them suspicious of most British politicians seeking a settlement and made them hostile to the Catholic minority.

Beyond this, Northern Ireland remains one of the few lands where politics is stratified along religious rather than class lines. Protestant workers, however impoverished, zealously support the Unionist party, the local Conservatives, which dominated the government for 51 years and which views the border as the crucial issue.

Thus no Labor movement in Northern Ireland has succeeded in gaining Protestant working-class support. One of Ulster's tragedies is the failure of workers, Protestant and Catholic, to unite for better conditions. (In Belfast about 40 percent of the homes are without bathrooms or inside toilets.)

But the roots of Northern Ireland's problems are imbedded, too, in the overall and complex question of national identity. Both sides see the problems in totally different terms.

Catholics clearly identify with the Irish republic. Protestants view themselves as perpetually

threatened by the Catholic majority of the South.

"Because Catholics see discord in nationalistic terms whereas Protestants see it in religious terms, politics in Northern Ireland involves ideologically unrelated conflict," said Richard Rose, an American social analyst who conducted a six-year survey of Northern Ireland called "Governance Without Consensus."

Referring to the six counties of Ulster and the 26 of the Irish Republic, he added:

Bleak Outlook

"Disaffected Catholics claim that the appropriate solution is nationalistic—to abolish the border to create a 32-county Republic of Ireland. Protestants tend to see their regime as the bulwark of religious faith against Catholics within the six counties, against the mere Catholic-Irish outside their provincial pale, and against the forces of fire and darkness everywhere growing stronger in a threatening and increasingly ecumenical world."

"By their own standards, each side is right and uncompromisingly so."

Because the whole range of social, political and religious values is twisted, reconciliation between the communities seems remote. Compromise, which is utterly necessary, is distant.

Perhaps the clearest indication of this is in education. The Catholic hierarchy here has insisted on separate schools for Catholic children. As a result, the children of the two communities lead totally separate lives and inherit the myths passed down for generations. And by helping the schools financially, Protestant governments have undoubtedly encouraged the status quo.

Another issue that strengthens the fears of Protestants is the constitutional guarantee of "special position" of the Roman Catholic Church in the Irish Republic. This bars divorce and the sale of contraceptives and allows strict censorship of films and books. Dublin politicians privately acknowledge that the removal of this special position would defuse one of the most emotional issues among Protestants in Ulster.

Yet to many moderates the conflict now seems almost beyond resolution. The Protestants fear they will be left to fend for themselves against the Catholics within and those waiting over the border. The Catholics have a burning sense of grievance about jobs and houses but look to unity as the solution. They accept and often condone IRA violence and retain—perhaps welcome—the feeling of persecution.

Britain, which has lost more than 50 soldiers here, is impatient, Richard Crossman, a former Labor cabinet minister who was a

member of the Anglo-American commission in Palestine in 1946, said the other day that Britain should think seriously of getting out of Northern Ireland, letting Protestants and Catholics meet head-on, as the Arabs and Jews did in 1948.

No doubt the presence of our troops prevents the outbreak of civil war, but it also breeds extremism and terrorism on both sides," Crossman said. "The one thing which might knock some sanity into their heads would be to be told that there is a time limit to our patience and that unless a solution is reached within that time limit we shall leave them to settle their own problems."

The breakdown of the truce and ensuing violence has made this threat a new and possibly ultimate step in the tormented province.

MIAMI BEACH—Even George McGovern's people say frankly that he can be given no more than an outside chance of defeating the incumbent President. But it is important to distinguish that kind of realism from the grinding funeral orations for the Democratic party that some old political hands and commentators have been delivering here in Miami.

"Self-destruct" is the favorite head-shaking phrase of these critics. The McGovern supporters, they say, are scolds destroying the party by their refusal to compromise or deal with the established Democrats.

That picture is a little hard for anyone who has actually been at the convention to recognize. The McGovern delegates were almost painfully moderate and restrained, the debate reasonable and the conflicts on the floor good-natured by convention standards. The soreheads who refused to compromise were not McGovern but Richard Daley, George Meany and company.

Symbols of Policy

And so one might conclude that a good deal of wounded ego is involved in the criticism—the bitterness of men whose advice was successfully ignored and who fear the loss of familiar access to power. But there is more to it than that. There is a genuine difference of view about the policy and the organizational strategy of the Democratic party. Considered in those terms, how valid are the conservative complaints?

Henry Jackson, the last surviving Old Guard candidate against

A Tale of 2 Parties—Both the Democratic

By David S. Broder

MIAMI BEACH—It's now clear there are two Democratic parties, coming out of this convention and preparing for the fall campaign.

One is the McGovern party that captured the presidential nomination and at least temporary possession of the symbols of Democratic legitimacy.

The other party, which lacks a name, is made up of elected officials—particularly governors, congressmen, union leaders and some of the big contributors, who failed to block Sen. George McGovern's nomination.

The McGovern party accepted its victory at Convention Hall Thursday night, and on Friday took formal command of the Democratic National Committee and is set to begin its campaign for the White House.

Members of the Anti-McGovern coalition accepted defeat early Tuesday morning on the California credentials roll-call, and just 12 hours later held its first meeting to plan its return to power. Their blueprint: Pool resources this fall for an all-out effort to prevent the Democratic majority in Congress and then use Congress and the governorships to regain control of the national party structure from McGovern, after what they regard as his inevitable November defeat.

There's nothing new in Democratic politics about a split between the party's "presidential" and "congressional" wings. For years, the House and Senate Democrats have maintained their own campaign committees, raised their own funds and stoutly resisted efforts from "down-town" to centralize the party authority in the hands of a President or a presidential candidate.

A Difference

The difference now is that the strongest single element in organized labor—the AFL-CIO and its Committee on Political Education—has cut its ties with the "presidential" party and is taking the lead in organizing a broad-based coalition of non-presidential Democrats.

That's never happened before, because for two generations Big Labor has been able to exercise a veto power over the choice of the Democratic presidential and vice-presidential nominees.

This year, McGovern overrode Big Labor's veto—and George Meany and his allies are furious. They're not the only ones, of course. The backers of Hubert Humphrey, most of the big city, Border State and Southern Democrats in Congress; at least two-thirds of the Democratic governors and a sizable bloc of the party's biggest fund-raisers also woke up with a feeling they'd been robbed of control of their party by the McGovern forces.

At a Tuesday luncheon, arranged by Meany's lieutenants, they agreed to make common cause in

the interests of the congressional campaign and eventual receipt of the party.

Labor had been building its ties with the governors and Congress for years. Over the past decade more and more Democratic candidates for the House and Senate have found their way to the AFL-CIO for the "seed money" of their campaigns.

Increasingly, state affiliates of the labor federation have acquired the same relationship with the Democratic gubernatorial candidates in their states.

Labor has shown it can call its debts from those it has helped.

But labor was not able to exercise similar influence in the convention—in part, because McGovern's commission reform had reduced the number of official delegates and increased the number of "citizen-type" with no obligations to the union politicians.

On His Own

Having failed to decide the identity of the nominee, Meany men are now prepared to let him sink or swim on his own. Next Wednesday's meeting of the AFL-CIO executive council is expected to declare a policy of neutrality on the presidential race, while emphasizing the federation's commitment to re-electing a Democratic Congress.

Meany and most of his associates—who have invested heavily in building a political organization more powerful in many areas than the Democratic party—have been snubbed by the victorious McGovern. They fully intended in taking the support where they think it will be appreciated.

If Meany is willing to take the risk, there were indications that some of his top state lieutenants were not. An AFL-CIO leader in Pennsylvania, ardent in his support of Humphrey's nomination, was telling colleagues on the convention floor Thursday night it was time for Big Labor to make peace with McGovern. "It's no going to help local Democrats a November if we're cutting the top of the ticket," he said.

In another interview, United Auto Workers president Leonard Woodcock said he was hopeful several of the big AFL-CIO affiliates would back McGovern, even if the federation did not.

These comments presaged a battle inside labor. But as of Friday, Meany's disposition is to put the manpower, political machine and resources he commands at the disposal of Democratic congressional and gubernatorial candidates, instead of George McGovern.

And it's also clear that if McGovern loses in November, there will be a battle-royal for control of the Democratic party that will make the convention fight seem tame.

Whose Party?

By Anthony Lewis

McGovern, stands for two main things in the public mind: the supersonic transport and a tough position on Vietnam and the cold war. George Meany and Dick Daley would not disagree, so those seem fair enough symbols of the policy their kind of Democratic party would follow.

It would be equally anachronistic to rely on George Meany in organizational terms. Can he represent it today? Most Democrats in this country simply have not grown up with George Meany's view of Communism. Times have changed, and it would be elitist indeed to try to force the Democratic party into that mold.

It would be equally anachronistic to rely on George Meany in organizational terms. Can he represent it today? Most Democrats in this country simply have not grown up with George Meany's view of Communism. Times have changed, and it would be elitist indeed to try to force the Democratic party into that mold.

The only real organizational potential for the Democrats now is what McGovern has so brilliantly enlisted: the children of the professional middle class and the educated young. Like it or not, there is no other key of door-bell-ringers available.

That mass of volunteers is essential, in the McGovern view of politics, because he believes Americans are lonesome—because they yearn for human contact. One of his strategists, 27-year-old Richard Stearns, puts it: "The politics of the 1960s were depersonalized, the politics of the media, based on the realization that the machines were dead. McGovern is back to the old politics

of personal contact. He approaches people as individual human beings. That's the significance of the people going door to door."

Time of Transition

In short, the Democratic party is at a time of transition in both ideas and techniques. George McGovern thinks it will be a time of realignment, like the party of Jackson and Franklin R. Roosevelt. That remains to be seen, but at the least the party to begin changing. Anyone who believes that the Democrats go back to the New Deal and cold war is suffering from failure of historical imagination and of perception of the America.

Of course, there are deeply conservative strains in this country and Richard Nixon is adept at reaching them. The defection of the Daleys and the Meany's withdrawal, as McGovern knows better than anyone, A Democratic victory this year may well be as unlikely as the establishment of a Democratic party has no historic choice except to be the instrument of change, and there is no place on earth changing as fast as America today. If McGovern fails in 1972, he will nevertheless have begun a process of adjustment to that change.

But it would be a great mistake to write George McGovern off even at the prevailing odds. Those who stayed up to see him accept the nomination know the ministerial passion and confidence, the belief in himself and his country, that came through in that flat voice of the Great Plains.

Letters

Out of Step

Part of the riddle of America's Vietnam tragedy reveals itself in the Rev. Charles F. Henderson's article, "Mr. Nixon's Theology" (Herald Tribune, July 5).

Mr. Henderson tells us that Mr. Nixon is not an evil man who has abandoned the public trust, but rather a moral man out of step with the realities of his times.

It is the Rev. Henderson of America and others like him, in powerful places, who share the evil of the Nixon. Evil is ignorance at its core. Morality changes with each nation and varies with historical periods. Tyrants of any time are often

"moral" men with cherished ideals and have murdered and destroyed to reform societies and others according to their own ideas.

ALLAN GELBIN,
London.

Lewis Critic

Anthony Lewis surpasses himself in his usual propaganda for Maoist with an attack on the American administration (Herald Tribune, July 8-9) when he writes, "We are there to demonstrate our own power, and the destruction of Vietnam is only an incidental fact."

F. MYERSBERG,
Mica.

chs Face ersion Monday

Supporters
et 10 Years

July 14 (Reuters).—Leading supporters of regime of former leader Alexander to go on trial here charges of subversion, the sources said.

Some of whom have joined since November, former prominent and journalists, appear in Prague City court under Article 98 Code, which provides: ranging from one to imprisonment for sub-

nd composition of the sources said it was include Jiri Mueller, student leader, along her people.

ek's reformist govern- several months in as replaced after the of Czechoslovakia by other Warsaw Pact agust of that year.

nder Arres intellectuals, jour- former senior Com- ty officials are among have been under arrest for some time.

lud- journalists Karel Vlasak, Nepras, so- adolf Batek, historian scientist Karel Kaplan, party leaders Milan Littera and Jaroslav

y officials are expected on similar charges of at a later date.

ending trial follows the zening of chess grand- dek Pachman to two imprisonment on four ending subversion. Mr. ras immediately releas- of ill health and this he had already spent

ase was seen by West- ers as aimed at lowering political temperature ow in Czechoslovakia, olding protests in the

ist party leader Gustav s promised that there show trials, but he has at anybody who has e country's laws will ment.

Cable Car
ilyLoaded in
a Fatal to 12

N, Switzerland, July 14 st-man government ing team today studied that an overweighted used Wednesday's cable- dent which killed 12

able-car sped 2,000 feet supporting cable when it line hauling it to the ped and its emergency lid.

year-old girl and a 17- boy, both from West s, survived and were re- in Erig Hospital, doctors

gh the cabin was carry- 14 passengers out of a 50, more than 4,400 ibing material was slung at the car for a bulle- ct at Bettmeralp, at the the cableway.

team trying to discover uses of the accident— and's worst cable-car investigated the possibi- the extra weight caused ing cable to break and he emergency brake give or the strain.

said no foreign tourists han the children's mother nvolved in the accident, other victims were Swiss.

lith Todd Quits Rhodesia,
ws to Keep Fighting Smith

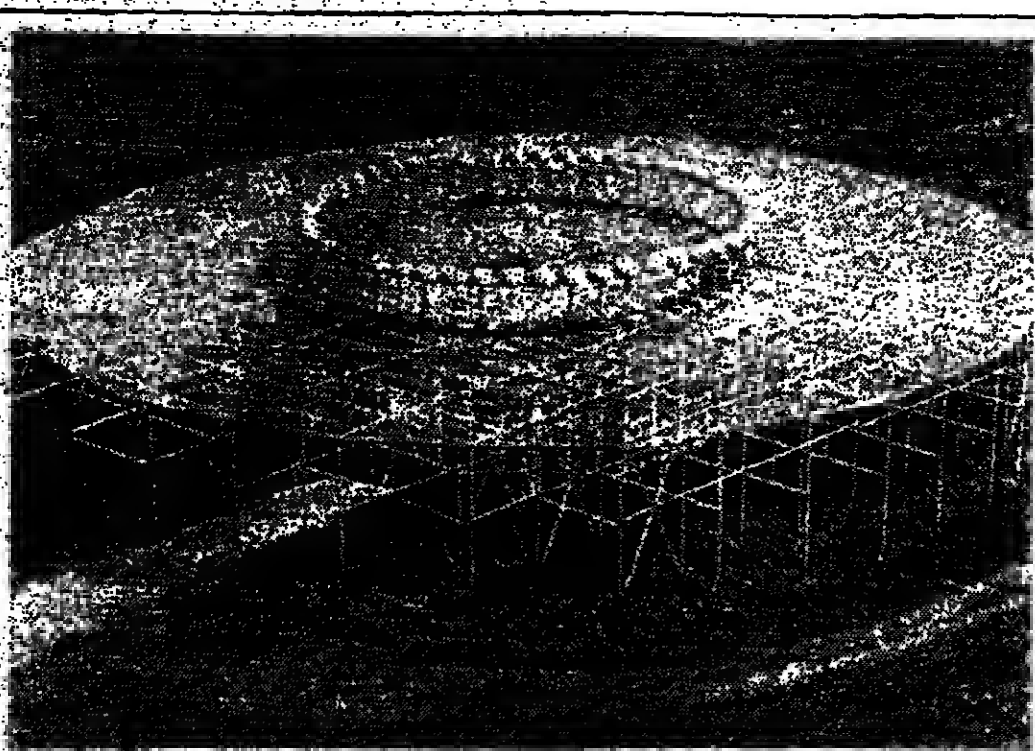
DON, July 14 (AP).—Todd, 28-year-old dang- ex-Southern Rhodesian r Cadfield Todd, arrived today after being ordered Rhodesia and declared he will continue to fight its minority regime there. I am invited to write ally about Rhodesia, I will eren at the risk it could my father's position a little delicate," she told news-

Todd was detained with S. Missionaries
d by Thailand

(GKOE, July 14 (AP).—A court today sentenced two can missionaries to six is in jail after finding them of sacrifice.

ce identified the two Amer- as Joseph K. Wall of Utah Cimhall Larson of Michigan. were arrested yesterday in rn Awan, 150 miles north of rok.

ice said that Mr. Wall, a on missionary, sat on the of an ancient 15-foot ha and Mr. Larson photo- ded him. The photograph y who worked in the shop developed the film. Its pub- on caused an upsur...



WHEELING IN—This odd contraption is not a giant roulette wheel but a modern Plessey beacon signal aerial for additional flight safety. Erected for test purposes at Biggin Hill air station in southern England, its circle of "mushrooms" looking like large press-buttons, are electrically controlled signals which switch on and off in succession to simulate rotation. A pilot with similar equipment can line up his aircraft with this beacon and immediately know if he is on or off course.

Soviet Envoy Protests Phrase By Marcellin

PARIS, July 14 (AP).—Soviet Ambassador Piotr Abram- sinov has protested to the French government over a remark made by Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin about what happens to Russians who criticize their government.

In a speech Tuesday, Mr. Marcellin referred to state- ments made by French Social- ists and Communists against the French government. He said that in the Soviet Union those who dare criticize the regime are considered to be abnormal and anti-social and are interned in psychiatric hospitals.

Orthodox Faction Requests Patriarchate to Quit Turkey

ISTANBUL, July 14 (Reuters).—Leaders of the Turkish Or- thodox Church called here for the removal to Greece of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Is- tanbul on the grounds that its presence here is not in the Tur- ish national interest.

The Turkish Orthodox Church, a small group that broke away from the ancient Istanbul Pa- triarchate of the Eastern Or- thodox Church following the Greek-Turkish war of the 1920s, described the Patriarchate as a Greek institution.

The call was issued before the Holy Synod of the Ecumenical Patriarchate meets to elect a successor to Patriarch Athenagoras I, who died a week ago.

The Turkish Orthodox Church, led by Patriarch Efthim, was ex- communicated by the Eastern Or- thodox Patriarchate when it was established.

In a statement, the Turkish church criticized the Ecumenical Patriarchate, accusing it of re- maining silent when Greek or Greek-Cypriot interests clashed with those of Turkey.

The presence of this Greek Patriarchate, only be in Greece," the statement said. Informal sources said that the Turkish Orthodox Church carried little weight in wider ecclesiastic affairs, but its appeal to nation- alist sentiment is a new factor at a time when friction has been generated over the question of the successor to Patriarch Athe- nagoras.

Turkey regards the Patriarchate as an institution subject to Turkish laws and asked the Pa- triarchate that the names of at least three candidates to succeed Patriarch Athenagoras should be submitted for examination by government authorities.

The Patriarchate responded by submitting the names of all 15 metropolitans of the Holy Synod as candidates in a move to dispel any objections the Turkish authorities might have to any of them before the Holy Synod meets.

There still was no indication today when the Holy Synod would begin its deliberations.

Bolivia Frees
9 of 12 German
Aid Workers

BONN, July 14 (Reuters).—Nine West German development aid volunteers, who were arrested Monday in Bolivia on suspicion of political plotting, have been re- leased, The German Development Service (DED) said here today.

A spokesman said that the fate of three other volunteers detain- ed by police in La Paz, the Bolivian capital, was unknown but it was presumed that they were still in custody.

The nine, including one woman secretary, Annaliese Gebhardt, were set free in Santa Cruz yesterday, the spokesman said.

The names of the three, who are believed to be still in police custody, were given as Gerd Mar- rem, the senior administrator of the 46-man volunteer corps, Her- mann Mahler and Eckhart Garbe.

A West German Foreign Min- istry spokesman said yesterday that the group had been accused of possessing subversive literature. Bonn's ambassador in La Paz has been ordered to make a direct approach to Bolivian President Hugo Banzer to secure the release of all of them.

Missile Truck Breaks Down In Paris Bastille Day Parade

PARIS, July 14 (Reuters).—France today unveiled—with a small embarrassment—a new addition to its nuclear arsenal.

The intermediate-range missile, part of a French nuclear strike force along with Mirage strategic bombers and nuclear submarines, was the highlight of the annual Bastille Day parade.

But official faces turned red when the truck carrying related equipment broke down, the Champ- Elyseé broke down in front of President Georges Pompidou.

It finally spluttered away in clouds of exhaust fumes only to stall again a little farther along the avenue.

The 30-ton missile, which has a 3,000-kilometer range, contrasted with Napoleon-type cavalry in a parade marking the 183d anni- versary of the French Revolution.

France felt the NATO military command in 1966 and undertook to build an independent nuclear deterrent, carrying out nuclear tests in the Pacific.

Defense Minister Michel Debré this week had extended talks with U.S. defense officials on cooperation and coordination between French and American forces and cooperation in research and development.

President Pompidou told American Ambassador Arthur Watson after today's parade that he was very satisfied with Mr. Debré's visit.

He also spoke of European security with the Soviet Ambassa- dor, Pyotr Abramimov.

More than 7,000 armed forces personnel paraded on foot. A detachment of girl parachutists took part for the first time.

Increasing Contacts
The intelligence officials said that there was evidence of in- creasing clandestine contacts among many individual movements.

Representatives of some of the guerrilla groups conferred secretly with officials of the Irish Republican Army in Dublin between May 26 and 28, according to the intelligence officials.

Each of the underground groups represented in the new interna- tional organization has carried out guerrilla actions such as kid- nappings, killings of officials and bank robberies in the country in which it is based.

The intelligence officials said that many of the revolutionary leaders appeared to have co- ordinated that their efforts would be more effective if they were coordinated internationally.

In the case of the Popular Front and the Japanese terrorists, the intelligence officials said, they had reached an "action" agreement late in 1970, after a series of hijackings of airliners by Palestinian commandos.

As a result of the agreement, they said, a training camp for Japanese revolutionaries was es- tablished near Beirut, in Jaou- ary, 1971, by an unidentified Japanese woman and by Zeila Khaled, a member of a Palesti- nian commando team that sought to hijack an Israeli air- liner between London and New York in September, 1970.

The intelligence officials noted that Miss Khaled's companion, who was killed in the attempted hijacking, was Patrick Arguello, an American of Puerto Rican parentage and a member of an American group sympathizing with the Palestinian cause.

In November, 1971, a Popular Front delegation reportedly visit- ed Tokyo secretly, leaving behind a liaison agent with the Red Army.

Subsequently, the officials said, a number of Japanese terrorists, including those who were to partici- pate in the Tel Aviv airport killings, were sent to a training camp of the Popular Front in Baalbek, Lebanon.

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International Network Developing

CIA Said to Find World Linkup by Terrorists

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, July 14 (NYT).—The Central Intelligence Agency and other Western intelligence services reportedly have traced numerous connections between the Japanese terrorist Red Army, a Palestinian guerrilla organization, the Uruguayan Tupamaros, the Irish Republican Army and several other revolutionary movements.

Intelligence officials here said yesterday that an international revolutionary organization was developing from contacts between the Japanese terrorists, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the other groups, among them the Turkish People's Liberation Army and the Italian Red Brigade.

Officials said that a central office was established in Zurich late last year and that agents and "safe houses" were maintain- ed in Beirut and other Middle Eastern locations in several Eu- ropean cities and in Tokyo.

According to the intelligence of- ficials, the killing of 35 bystand- ers at Tel Aviv airport on May 30 by three Japanese terrorists of the Red Army, in concert with the Marxist-oriented Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was the first known instance of such international cooperation between guerrilla groups.

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JAZZ

Newport in New York—A Musical Miracle

By Leonard Feather

LOS ANGELES.—The news from this vantage point is that you can too live in an orchard without tiring of apples, particularly when the orchard is jazz and the apple is the big one itself, New York City.

George Wein's nine-day wonder, also known as the 19th annual Newport Jazz Festival and the first to be held away from its original home, was the longest

lasting and most ambitious undertaking in the 70-year history of the art.

After last year's Rhode Island brouhaha, producer Wein was down for the count of nine. He has not only arisen triumphantly but by his move to New York has worked incalculable benefits for the image of the music, as well as for the city itself.

Edward Kennedy Ellington was proclaimed official host of Fun City's summer festival. John Birks Gillespie received the

Handel Medallion, the city's highest cultural award, in a ceremony with Mayor John V. Lindsay. Jumping the gun on Wein, CTR Records staged a concert the night before Newport began, with Esther Phillips, Johnny Hammond and 10 others attracting a capacity crowd to Madison Square Garden.

Even for the dissident musicians who thought the whole thing a shuck because they hadn't been invited, the festival was a boon. They staged their own 10-day rump "New York Musicians Jazz Festival" at a dozen spots in Harlem and Greenwich Village.

The music flowed out into the streets. Seventh Avenue was closed to vehicles for 10 blocks as a Sunday community cultural fair was staged with Newport supplying the jazz.

Adding all these facts together, you begin to draw an exhilarating conclusion: Even where the hardest-headed policymakers are at the controls, the word jazz is taking on a profitable rather than a pejorative connotation. It is noted that while the number of young jazz fans grows, conversely there is no conspicuous upsurge in the statistics for 50 or 60-year-old rock fans.

Concert promoters now see more clearly the contrast between a jazz and a rock audience. We have all seen or heard about the vandalized auditoriums in rock concert aftermaths: the velvet chairs slashed with knives, the wine splashed against walls, the wrecked furniture. During its nine days, Newport covered the town from Carnegie to Philharmonic Hall, from Radio City to Yankee Stadium, and the greatest incident reported was a mustard stain when somebody dropped his hot dog.

The essential difference lies in motivations. People simply do not turn to Oscar Peterson for music to freak out by; they never OD on Cannonball or McCann or Monk, nor do they expect B. B. King to smash his guitar for a finale while they invade the

stage. The fools on the hill who destroyed Newport in 1971 were a non-jazz minority with no place else to go.

In New York, using mainly indoor locations, Wein had total control of a better, friendlier scene. True, the picnic ambience of Newport was missed, but look at the compensations. Here was a sumptuous artistic spread for an immediately accessible urban audience: I saw infants in arms, children, longhairs and grays, blacks and whites, all in greatly varying proportions according to the menu.

Of all the good times, I recall most fondly the hoist up the Hudson on the Fourth of July. We took off on the Staten Island Ferry, a 285-foot boat called the John F. Kennedy making its maiden run. The music was given to the traditions of jazz's riverboat origins, with the Tuxedo and Preservation Hall Bands, both from New Orleans. They were marvelous to watch, these garbed men revisiting a fading past; but ironically, the freshest New Orleans music aboard was supplied by a cornetist from Denmark, Papa Bue, whose Viking Jazz Band translated the idiom of the Bayou with remarkable authenticity.

Nowhere was the friendly give-and-take among musicians, or between jazzman and listener, more rewardingly displayed than at Radio City Music Hall. Both midnight jam sessions were filled to the 6,200-seat capacity.

The first session began with a collection of swing veterans: Roy Eldridge, Vic Dickenson, Benny Carter, Bud Freeman, Red Norvo, Bobby Hackett, Teddy Wilson, and a couple of younger interlopers. With old pros like that there was no procedural trouble: each man took two choruses, with Eldridge working up enough steam to get the crowd truly involved. Then came a big, sentimental hand for Gene Krupa as he took over from Bobby Roegenard at the drums. Kids for whom Krupa is a name on a TV rerun whistled and stomped for this glimpse into a world their fathers had told them about.

For the second set Wein fielded men of the hop generation: Dizzy Gillespie, Milt Jackson, Stan Getz, Benny Green. Also the timeless, serene-faced Mary Lou Williams at the piano. The sounds were now more complex, and PA problems upset the delicate balance—still, the enthusiasm was identical to that accorded the first group.



Roland Kirk
... tomorrow's sounds

Logically, the modernists jammed last. Herbie Hancock, Tony Williams and Roland Kirk celebrated the sound of tomorrow on a stage that had never in its 40 years accommodated this music in any form. Years from now New Yorkers will be talking about the night jazz took over the music hall.

More than any other individual, Gillespie was the symbol of all that is healthy in the creation and dissemination of jazz. He played with staggering virtuosity in every setting assigned him—with the all-star giants of jazz, with his own combo, with the 100 youngsters of the choir, and at the jam session. He took his music seriously enough to afford to lace the edges with humor, introducing his white pianist and guitarist as "a native of the Congo" and "a native of Nigeria" before announcing his black drummer and bassist as natives of Dublin and Stockholm. Underlying the comedy was an implication: "This is where it's at, man; we're all sons of bitches."

As for Wein, I share the musicians' respect for this man who worked a logistic and musical miracle, with a staff of just a half dozen helpers, juggling 600 musicians at 45 performances, dealing coolly with the behavior of Miles Davis, who walked out on very short notice ("Maybe we'll get him some other year"), and generally acting like the eye of a hurricane.

© Los Angeles Times

EMILY GENAUER

Footnotes to Europe's Museums

NEW YORK—Here with footnotes on a European holiday. And I mean footnotes, random jottings made during miles of hiking through museums reaching from Norway to Italy.

Norway first, then, because it's where I started, being a Norway nut. I love that country, and most especially Oslo, because it's one of the few cities I know sophisticated enough to afford the amenities of a capital, but small enough so the woods and the sea seem at the end of every street.

Two special targets for me this trip. One was the Sonja Henie Museum, more correctly titled the Henie-Onstad Foundation.

I remember hearing, in the old days, when Henie was ice-skating champion of the world (10 world championships, three Olympic championships, and I don't know what else), that she was also seriously interested in contemporary art. Her husband, Miel Onstad, a shipbuilder, was a major collector. Together they built a museum and cultural center for Oslo, its architecture by two young men who won out over 90 other contestants in an international competition (they had never done a museum before). The building was completed shortly before Miss Henie's death three years ago.

The building sits on a promontory of the Oslo fjord, facing an anchorage crowded with sailboats. It has five separate pavilions fanning out as cards in a player's hands.

The Difficulty

The difficulty, however, is that the beautiful notion of flowing, flexible space provides very little room, actually, for the display of art. So much is made available for a mixed-media theater, spacious walkways, cafeterias, sitting spaces, that the permanent collection has to be almost entirely stored out of sight to make room for guest shows. And that's a pity. What this museum remains, then, is a laboratory for new lighting techniques, new building materials, new devices for the circulation of crowds—in a word, a playground for architects. It is only a sometime background for some stunning examples of works by Dubuffet, Klee, Miró, Gris, Munch, Picasso, Max Ernst, Villon, Tamayo—most of which I saw in the storerooms.

The temporary exhibition filling most of the available space at the time of my visit was given to what the Norwegians call Viking art but should, more correctly, be called Norwegian medieval art. This being the 1,000th anniversary of the Kingdom of Norway, several such exhibitions are being held, chief among them—my second Norwegian target—in the Oslo Historical Museum.

This one is special in that everything it contains comes from collections abroad. The Norwegians are very pleased with this assembled evidence that they are not alone in their admiration of the incredibly delicate and complex carvings, combined with great, sweeping, rhythmic, majestically carved, that are best exemplified by the majestic Viking ships preserved in a special museum just outside of Oslo.

The whole question, highly pertinent at this time of enormously increasing public interest and forever shrinking funds, of how a museum should serve, and whom, was strikingly dramatized for me at Louisiana, a museum a three-quarter-hour train ride outside Copenhagen. Louisiana is the

name of a beautiful country house on a great estate bordering the sea. Forget the sea, as it is Joseph Hirschhorn's house and grounds, Greenwich, Conn., or the Warburg collection in Baltimore, or several others about the States. The interior and grounds are filled with—but guess anyone, you can't miss. Here a Reginald Moore (or maybe six or seven), there a Brancusi, here a Giacometti, there an Arp. Calder, of course in both mobiles and statuettes. Ispousteu, who taintly, Pomodoro, Marini, Nevelson, the stylish roster of sculptors. And inside are pictures by Francis Bacon, Max Ernst, Picasso, Braque, G. Escher, Dubuffet, Warhol, Indiana, De Soto, Pollock, etc., etc.

Question: Must all museums be exactly the same, own works by precisely the same artists, those who have made it on the international circuit?

I suppose the answer has to be yes, and yet not? What is good enough for New York, is it enough for Copenhagen, Oslo, wherever. We shouldn't visit to a country museum unless Copenhagen see splendid examples of works by the artists generally acclaimed by the art establishment to be the best anywhere? Museums are not built for globe-trotters like me, who want to see the same thing.

And yet... Are we absolutely certain they are the only good ones? I could draw up a list of another 50 or even 100 artists no less accomplished. Must there be Henry Moores by a dozen, good as he is? Could the explanation be not that museum directors buy the same stuff because they are The Best, but because, being so highly publicized, they are the safest investments, the ones that will make their institutions as important as some others, and the ones whose manufacturers will most readily agree to my Should I maybe just stay home, so I don't grow irritated by the sameness, the monotony of the museum world?

But no. I saw a museum in Verona a couple of weeks ago whose impact and image will stay with me always. What it contained was the usual, usual, indeed! Usual, that is, for a museum in Italy, which is to say it contained fantastically fine works by Mantegna, Veronese, Titian, Tintoretto, Caracciolo, Gentile and Giovanni Bellini, Guardo. No point in cataloguing them all.

What was so marvelously satisfying here was that the museum, located inside the 16th-century Castello Vecchio, is the most modern, imaginative structure I've seen anywhere. Its exhibition areas for one thing, might be described as being sculptured out of space. Its staircases are themselves works of sculpture. Connecting the galleries are bridges overlooking the castle keep. The whole structure is like something Marcel Breuer might have meant; for his Whitney Museum to be built it came out looking like a monstrous cross between a sitting duck and a fortress.

But the exhibition techniques themselves were exciting. Fragments of ancient frescoes displayed on modern steel frames. Panels of pictures on ingenious swinging frames one can turn on the light.

In some mysterious way the architects have also in this museum of old masters precisely what every museum exists to do—make a connection between old and new, stressing the continuity and oneness of creativity.

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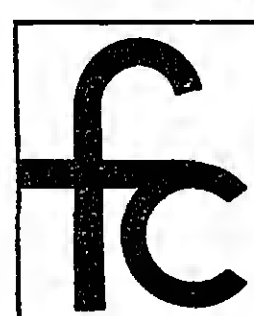
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U.S.-Japan Talks

By Sam Jameson

By 14—Prime Minister Tanaka has told business leaders that the U.S.-Japan talks will play a "front-line" role in the latter this month. He also said he wanted "all-out" foreign in Japan's retail business, demand made by the U.S. which Japan's Ministry of Trade and Industry made its yesterday in a meeting with leaders (Federation of Industries) and its on from the Osaka.

It did not spell out the U.S. trade imbalance, but it was a clear indication that the U.S. and Japan, to be important.

oshi, Keldaren vice president of the U.S. trade mission, said he was impressed that the U.S. and Japan, to be important.

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Belgium Calls For Frequent Parity Moves

Minister Offers Plan For Monetary Reform

BRUSSELS, July 14 (AP)—Belgian Finance Minister André Vlerick said today that more frequent parity changes should become a feature of a reformed international monetary system.

Presenting the Belgian view of monetary reform on the eve of next week's meeting of Common Market finance ministers in London on the subject, Mr. Vlerick said the present system of fixed parities "has sometimes been confused with a system of unalterable parities."

Countries should not hesitate to change their parities when a fundamental disequilibrium appears, he said. The more frequent parity changes would be smaller than in the past.

Active IMF Role
The International Monetary Fund (IMF), he said, should play a more active role in this matter.

Criteria should be established to judge whether a country's parity is compatible with its balance of payments, and what should be the respective roles of devaluations and revaluations in eliminating disequilibria between pairs of currencies.

Mr. Vlerick's ideas appear to coincide with those of many European monetary officials.

Mr. Vlerick said a reform of the international monetary system should contain three "indispensable elements": It should be based on any individual nation's currency; there should be greater flexibility but still fixed exchange rates; and there should be a link between the creation of new special drawing rights (SDRs) and aid to developing countries.

Back to Convertibility
He said eliminating the dollar's key role would require a return to convertibility for dollars newly acquired by central banks and at least a partial consolidation of the banks' current holdings into SDRs.

SDRs would replace the dollar as the means of creating new international liquidity. Gold would continue to play a role, though not a central one. The dollar's parity should be able to be changed, like any other currency. More frequent parity changes could bring a measure of flexibility into the system.

He also said Belgium opposes jointly floating EEC currencies to combat speculation. This is a shift, for Belgium had proposed such a joint float last month.

The case was widely considered as a test case to see whether the court would uphold the commission's action against companies with their headquarters outside the community.

The court has already backed the commission in its first major anti-trust case imposed on a company, but in that instance only EEC firms were involved.

All the companies were fined 50,000 units of account (about \$56,000) except for ACNA, which was fined 40,000 units since it did not participate in all the price-fixing arrangements.

Ciba and Geigy were ordered to pay 50,000 units each since the court ruled that the appeal is rejected and the appealing party must bear the costs of the proceedings.

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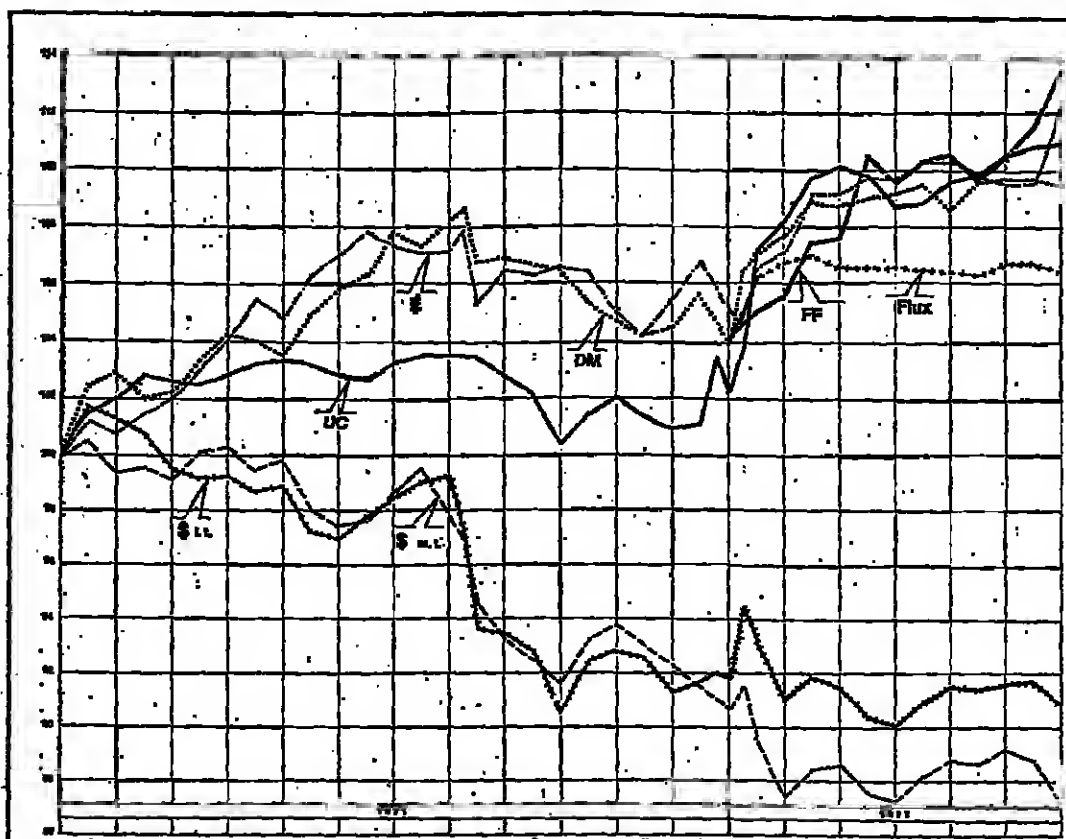
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COST OF CHANGE—Those bottom two lines show how the value of Eurobonds denominated in dollars (long-term debt) and medium-term debt (broken line) have fared against those in other currencies due to exchange rate fluctuations. Kreditbank Luxembourg has converted its indices for the seven types of Eurobonds into Luxembourg francs (a neutral standard which has fared better than the dollar but not as well as the DM) with end-1970 as the base of 100. The evolution from that date reflects the fluctuation of the bond prices as quoted in its own currency and then converted into Luxembourg francs. (UC equals Units of Account; E, European Currency Units; DM, deutsche marks; FF, French francs and Flux equals Luxembourg francs.)

Decision Sets a Precedent

EEC Court Upholds Cartel Fine on Firms

LUXEMBOURG, July 14 (Reuters)—The Common Market's court of justice, in a precedent-setting judgment, today upheld fines imposed by the EEC commission on nine companies for running a dyestuff price-fixing cartel.

The case is unique because it involved the first anti-trust action by the commission against firms based outside EEC territory as well as inside the community.

The nine, who were fined a total of 490,000 units of account (undervalued dollars), are: Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik, Cassella, Farbwerke Mainkur, Bayer, and Farbwerke Hoechst, all of West Germany; the French company St. Françoise de Matières Colorantes; ACNA of Italy and the Swiss firms Ciba-Geigy and Sandoz, as well as Britain's Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI).

The fines were imposed in 1969 and today's judgment follows an appeal by the firms involved.

In a one-line judgment the court ruled: "The appeal is rejected and the appealing party must bear the costs of the proceedings."

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The court has already backed the commission in its first major anti-trust case imposed on a company, but in that instance only EEC firms were involved.

All the companies were fined 50,000 units of account (about \$56,000) except for ACNA, which was fined 40,000 units since it did not participate in all the price-fixing arrangements.

Ciba and Geigy were ordered to pay 50,000 units each since the court ruled that the appeal is rejected and the appealing party must bear the costs of the proceedings.

IBM Net Rises 22 Percent

ARMONK, N.Y., July 14 (Reuters)—International Business Machines Corp. today announced a profit increase of 22 percent for the second quarter and first half.

Sales in the quarter were up 21.7 percent and in the half-year 22.7 percent.

Revenue (millions) 1972 1971
Second Quarter 1,364.8 1,042.2
First Half 2,677.1 2,084.4
Profits (millions) 312.3 255.1
Per Share 2.70 2.22
First Half
Revenue (millions) 4,677.1 3,812.8
Profits (millions) 617.9 506.91
Per Share 5.24 4.41
The company said that installation of new data processing

equipment continued at a "relatively high level" during the second quarter.

The proportion of data processing equipment purchased outright was "considerably higher" in the second quarter and six-month periods than the depressed level of the comparable periods of 1971 and "contributed significantly to the year-to-date increase of 22.7 percent in total gross income," a statement said.

"The results reflect a worldwide increase in rental and service gross income of 8.8 percent compared with 14.4 percent for the first six months of 1971," it added.

Abbott Laboratories
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 124.1 108.0
Profits (millions) 8.5 2.5
Per Share 0.62 0.22
First Half
Revenue (millions) 244.5 216.5
Profits (millions) 17.7 7.5
Per Share 1.39 0.56

American Can
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 535.2 479.2
Profits (millions) 18.1 16.37
Per Share 0.98 0.88
First Half
Revenue (millions) 983.8 814.5
Profits (millions) 24.11 23.03
Per Share 1.58 1.22

Burgin
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 252.0 228.5
Profits (millions) 20.31 18.29
Per Share 1.09 0.92
First Half
Revenue (millions) 472.8 439.9
Profits (millions) 32.47 27.87
Per Share 1.75 1.52

Chase Manhattan Corp.
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Profits (millions) 534.5 477.5
Per Share 1.08 0.87
Profits (millions) 1,053.5 926.2
Per Share 1.11 0.82
First Half
Profits (millions) 970.9 870.3
Per Share 1.22 0.92
Profits (millions) 1,728.7 1,525.5
Per Share 1.22 0.82

Crown-Zellerbach
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 277.2 231.1
Profits (millions) 12.16 4.6
Per Share 0.50 0.18
First Half
Revenue (millions) 536.3 463.1
Profits (millions) 19.81 15.3
Per Share 0.82 0.63

Franklin News
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Profits (millions) 2.29 3.32
Per Share 0.83 0.72
Profits (millions) 4.22 6.22
Per Share 0.49 0.60
First Half
Profits (millions) 4.22 6.22
Per Share 0.49 0.60
Profits (millions) 8.44 12.44
Per Share 0.98 1.20

General Electric
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 1,372.2 1,168.9
Profits (millions) 226.1 185.99
Per Share 0.50 0.45
First Half
Revenue (millions) 2,436.5 2,199.0
Profits (millions) 1.08 0.95

Honeywell
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 510.0 462.2
Profits (millions) 15.01 8.09
Per Share 0.51 0.32
First Half
Revenue (millions) 960.2 892.7
Profits (millions) 26.3 15.07
Per Share 1.41 0.82

Kaiser Aluminum & Chem.
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 276.5 274.6
Profits (millions) 8.52 15.35
Per Share 0.41 0.77
First Half
Revenue (millions) 504.8 496.3
Profits (millions) 10.68 20.94
Per Share 0.49 1.02

Reynolds Metals
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 306.3 298.7
Profits (millions) 0.72 0.59
Per Share 0.01 0.29
First Half
Revenue (millions) 575.2 575.0
Profits (millions) 3.19 11.55
Per Share 0.29 0.57

Westinghouse Electric
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 1,237.2 1,168.9
Profits (millions) 226.1 185.99
Per Share 0.50 0.45
First Half
Revenue (millions) 2,436.5 2,199.0
Profits (millions) 1.08 0.95

Good Earnings Reports Boost Wall St. Prices

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, July 14 (NYT)—The stock market finally scored its first gain of the week today, helped in part by the improved profits of several computer manufacturers and by a modest rally in the recently battered airlines and some glamour issues on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 5.37 to 923.26. Its net decline for the week, however, came to 15.80.

Reporting higher quarterly earnings were International Business Machines, up 1 1/2 to 393 1/4, Burroughs, up 4 3/8 to 187 3/8, and Honeywell, up 1 3/4 to 151 1/4. Earlier in the session, IBM sold as high as 401.

Further underscoring the market's ebbing strength during the afternoon was the action of Curtiss-Wright, which currently is watched closely for a clue to the general tone of stock prices.

Curtiss-Wright, ranking No. 2 in volume, rose 1 1/4 to 42 after trading as high as 45 1/4. The class "a" shares rose 1 1/4 to 53 1/2.

Ford Drops
Ford, off 1/8 to 63, finished less than a point away from its 1972 low. Like General Motors, Ford is viewed as a beneficiary of booming new-car sales and higher profits for this year, as well as sporting its own relatively low price-earnings ratio.

Market observers believe that the current weakness in the shares of leading automakers could reflect tough emission-control standards and pricing problems for 1973 models with the Price Commission.

A Price Commission spokesman said yesterday that the commission would announce its decision on requested increases for 1973 model cars as early as next week.

Airline gains included Delta, up 2 to 49 3/4, TWA, up 3 to 48 1/2, Northwest, up 1 5/8 to 41 3/4, and American, up 1 3/4 to 36 1/2. Braniff, the Big Board's volume leader, slipped 1/8 to 14 3/4.

Disney climbed 2 3/4 to 187, after reporting yesterday a substantial earnings increase. MSL Industries, up 1 1/2 to 21 3/8, disclosed a sharp gain in operating net.

For the first time this week the stocks on the American Stock Exchange edged upward today. As measured by the index the rise was 0.05, with the close at 26.95.

In the OTC market, the NASDAQ index rose 0.35 to close at 150.79.

Corporate bond prices maintained their stability through the week while the Treasury bill market highlighted what otherwise was a bleak government sector this week. Due primarily to speculation that large dollar inflows from abroad will start soon.

Bankers Trust Co., which keys its prime business-lending rate to rates in the money market, raised this basic loan charge to 5 1/2 percent yesterday—reflecting this continued upswing in money costs.

More Banks Follow
NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—First National City Bank raised its floating prime rate today to 5 1/2 percent from 5 3/8 percent and Irving Trust, which also has a floating rate, moved to 5 1/2 from 5 1/4 percent.

Chemical Bank raised its fixed prime lending rate to 5 1/2 from 5 1/4 percent.

Date Set for Bond Float
By Australia in Japan
TOKYO, July 14 (Reuters)—The Australian government will float a 10-billion yen, 6.9 percent, 10-year bond at par on the Japanese capital market between July 18 and 22, Nomura Securities Co., issuing consortium leader, said today.

The agreement makes Australia the first foreign government to float a yen bond in Japan for 50 years, it said.

Nomura said the flotation is considered an important development in Tokyo's growth as an international capital market.

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2. For Income, Performance in UP & DOWN Markets, how do the 5 TOP No-Load funds with the 5 TOP Load funds?

3. WHICH 29 funds have performed well in both UP and DOWN markets?

4. Of 484 funds, only 8 are rated Above-Average for Growth-Income-Stability combined. Name the 8.

5. WHICH were the TOP PERFORMING funds in the TOP 10 of the past 8 years, 1964 thru 1971?

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American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Tide		Stocks and Bonds		High Low		Cv		100% First		High Low		Last		Cv	
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BOOKS

SPRING SNOW
By Yukio Mishima. Translated from the Japanese by Mitsu Galleguer. Knopf, 383 pp. \$7.95.
Reviewed by Thomas Lusk

It is only natural for a reader of this novel, the first installment in a tetralogy to be called "The Sea of Fertility," to search for these hints that might prefigure the spectacular suicide of its author, who completed the four books just before going to his death in November, 1970. After leading a raid on the headquarters of Japan's Self-Defense Forces and haranguing a group of soldiers, Mishima slashed at his bowels and had his head cut off by a colleague. To a Westerner, however, on whom the subtleties of Japanese expression and symbol are lost, "Spring Snow" appears to be free of morbidity and heroic posturing.

"Spring Snow" is a masterpiece, an index to its author's and a summary of its mood—a conventional tale of young love, passionate in extreme, blind to consequences, wasteful of years and beauty. It is a love story whose consummation breeds its own destruction. It is an indication of Mishima's skill as a novelist that he was able to complete such a work, and so movingly, a work others might easily finish from. It is written with the complete involvement of the author, without a touch of condescension or cynicism.

It is done with such conviction that the reader shares the ecstasy of its young couple and experiences a sense of poignant loss at the end. It is a novel not free of sentimentality, a necessary ingredient in such a romantic chronicle. But it is an ingredient so carefully used that it adds to the final effect.

Nevertheless, "Spring Snow" differs from the other novels of Mishima's I have read. There is a difference in scale, for one thing. The other novels have a vast, spare compactness; the story lines are severely controlled. Even the architecture of the current book is different. In the earlier books, the happenings are marshaled like storm clouds; the tension builds up until it becomes too great to be contained and then with one shattering thunderclap the air is cleared. "Spring Snow" is more relaxed; the pace is slower; the story peaks in classic Western manner in the middle; the resolution is a slow sweep to its destined end.

There is also a loss of poetic touch. One of Mishima's characteristics is his ability to render the greatest amount of sensual feeling with the slightest details. The arrested attitude of a woman's body, the slope of her shoulders, the sound of an unraveling obi. He had the painter's gift: an absolutely sure eye that always drew the essential and most expressive line—his ability, given only to writers of the first rank. In "Spring Snow" the line is thicker, the shading less subtle. He is more explicit though not less imaginative.

He has retained the art of creating memorable women. No one is likely to forget the earthy, forthright, unsophisticated but

age-wise Kasai. In "After the Rain," waiting her rich, as personality on the disheveled Komat who marries late in life or the malevolent Etsuko "Thirst for Love," a dumb girl of her own lust.

The 20-year-old Satoko Asa, daughter of an aristocrat, house, reduced considerably to its left station, is an older girl but equally abandoned, equally impulsive to consequences. She makes her so magnetic a creature is the contrast between demure and laquered, and she shows to the world and caudron that burns and flares inside.

Satoko and Kiyooki Matsuyama have been friends since childhood, and without thinking much of it, desperately in love. He is heir of a less exalted though more affluent family than hers, is a mercurial, somewhat capricious, compounded by a extreme good looks. With a touch of touchiness characteristic of a young man none too sure of himself, he resents Satoko's when they apply to him, imagines, slights, collects, notices. Since he cannot reach his feelings, he lives in a state of perpetual torment.

Had the two been left to go out their own destinies, the fates would somehow have met, even if the blending had scars. But Satoko, being beautiful, young and of the proper lineage, is being sought after in marriage. She has so far evaded her suitors. One day, though she receives an offer from a member of the imperial family whose marriage will have to be sanctioned by the emperor himself. If these arrangements are too far, there can be no drawing back. Kiyooki is at the moment in one of his pouting moods as proudly rejects any claim on his part, to his father's astonishment.

Arrangements for the marriage proceed with their usual formality, though the decorum hides a undeniable reality. As soon as he has lost her, Kiyooki's passion overwhelms him and he reacts too Satoko's own depth of feeling. Thereupon they enter on a life of rash passion, still and very sweet because of them. The end is not unforeseen and, as the final pages will not come as a surprise.

The lovers dwarf everyone else in the book. Nevertheless, it is rich in minor figures. The father of the star-crossed lovers are an amusing contrast in opposites. The translation, though it seems to indicate a lessening in Mishima's deftness, reads colloquially in spite of small grammatical slips.

"Spring Snow," though the first of four books, is self-contained and complete. If it is an entry of what is to come, "The Sea of Fertility" should receive a major literary attention.

Mr. Lusk is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

WONDERING—By C. McInerney

Edited by WILLY WEN

DOWN

1. Latin friends

2. Exclamations

3. Queens stadium

4. Onstage

5. About, e.g.

6. Arabic letter

7. Seventh

8. Seventh

9. Gave spot for a

10. Carian king

11. Keep close to

12. Takes it easy

13. Income outgo

14. Capital city

15. French egg

16. Marx' friend

17. Dream, in Latin

18. Dunes, in England

19. News

20. Places for pups

21. Of a Westerner

22. W. W. I. soldier

23. Razor clam

24. Are called

25. What scuttles at

26. Ripped

27. Zor, country

28. Yague threat

29. No partake

30. Jimmie parts

31. Crack stubbornly

32. Pro

33. Zair, Jack

34. Visual flash

35. City on Meno

36. Holbrook

37. clem

38. See 22 Across

39. Common Latin word

40. Delouse of TV

41. Express

42. Bed-cord, as a

43. Certain morn

44. At away

45. Western port

46. Held one's

47. "As" a com-

48. "pass word"

49. Food flab

50. Women's lib

51. H.Q. in Ephesus

52. Spanish

53. Sri's relative

54. Struck

55. Told more

56. second helping

57. Peruvian

58. Kincaid

59. do new

60. 185

61. Carish

62. Grand's spouse

63. Dair a piglet

64. Sailed item

65. Balise

66. no fu-

67. lie"

68. Personal

69. Series five

70. "It's—point"

71. Substantive

72. Clipping holding, etc.

73. French desert

74. Friend of a

75. Friend seven

76. High note

77. Saturated

78. Crack

79. Some hills

80. Dutch town

81. Commandment words

82. Dander

83. 130

84. Not bracelet

85. Golf club

86. City of Orléans

87. Expo city

88. Firing abbr.

89. 12

90. de jambe

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evino Birdies Last 5 Holes for 66 Lead British Golf by 1 With 207

1. Scotland, July 14. Birdie champion Lee led with five to shoot a 6 and grab a one- over the third round of the British Open golf.

El Paso, Texas, par-36, 45 front- bogey and birdie, and every hole from one hole in 30 to 1 of 207, which left him for the tournament.

He shot a par-71 to 14th place with 212, behind Trevino, who had a long putt on the 18th to keep Trevino in sight, and also birdied the 17th by reaching the green in two.

The 27-year-old Briton, who won the U.S. Open in 1970, started out bogey-birdie, but went 3-under-par with an eagle at the 35th-hole fifth.

Sanders played well after disappointment yesterday when he had a disastrous finish. Today, after opening with three par-4s, he birdied five of the next six holes to the turn.

A double-bogey 6 at the 14th returned him to 3-under-par for the tournament, and afterwards he complained about his concentration being upset by a couple of cameramen.

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Nicklaus Fades to Trail by 6

him in 1970 when Nicklaus took the title here. Barnes had a 34-35-69.

Trevino needed only four putts on his last five holes. He sank an 18-footer at the 14th, blasted out of the sand trap straight into the cup at the 16th, reached the green in two at the 17th and then two-putted for a birdie and then chipped in from the back of the green on No. 18 from some 30 feet. The crowd roared its approval.

Jacklin left a 75-footer well short on the 18th but saved his par. He had earned a long putt on the 18th to keep Trevino in sight, and also birdied the 17th by reaching the green in two.

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Best Is Back in Soccer Trainings; Manchester to Decide Fate Soon

MANCHESTER, England, July 14 (AP)—George Best, who quit soccer on May 30 because of a blood-sugar problem, is back in training and said last night he is "looking forward to the new season."

Manchester United has not made a decision on whether the 26-year-old Briton will play next season, or if any punishment is to be meted out. The club's manager, Frank O'Farrell, said, "No decision has been made about George Best. It is expected to come up at the next board meeting. He started training yesterday."

Best, who had announced his retirement in London's Sunday Mirror, citing heavy drinking, the pressure of being a star and mental and physical condition, approached O'Farrell early in June and said he wanted to return to soccer. He missed part of the British championships, in which he was supposed to play for Northern Ireland, and a tour of Israel by Manchester United.

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Colts, Rams in Unprecedented Swap

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, July 14 (UPI)—The ownership of the Baltimore Colts and Los Angeles Rams franchises of the National Football League were traded yesterday in a deal that had no precedent in major professional team sports. The players and coaches were not affected and their affiliations will remain the same, but the exchange permitted Carroll Rosenbloom, the longtime owner of the Colts, to leave Baltimore and also to save \$4.4 million in capital gains taxes.

The arrangement was made in two parts. First, Robert J. Iray, a 46-year-old Chicago businessman and an admirer of John Updike, the Colts' quarterback, bought up the stock of the Rams which cost him \$18 million. The largest stock block was sold by the estate of Daniel R. Reeves, who was the club president for 30 years until his death in April, 1971.

Iray then swapped the Ram franchise for the Colts in a no-cash exchange with Rosenbloom. The 65-year-old chairman of the Colts had been searching for a way to get out of Baltimore for over a year.

He felt the achievements of the Colts, the Super Bowl champions of 1971, were not fully appreciated by the fans, especially when it came to preseason games. Three such games there last summer averaged only 14,000 in attendance.

Stung by criticism, Rosenbloom was stung by press criticism, especially from John Steadman, the sports editor of the News-American. He feuded with the city over Municipal Stadium, whose facilities he once described as "filthy," and with Jerrold Hoffberger, whose Orioles, the baseball team, are the prime tenants in the stadium.

Rosenbloom was ready to move the Colts into a new stadium planned for Columbia, Md., or even to Tampa, Fla. But reaction was so strong against him, from commissioner Pete Rozelle and NFL team owners among others, that he turned instead to Los Angeles where the Reeves' executors had put a for-sale sign.

Iray yesterday promised that the Colts would definitely remain in Baltimore and that he would cooperate with the city in plans for a new stadium.

No Capital Gains Tax

Financial advantage, a customary element in a Rosenbloom business transaction, was there in the lack of a capital gains tax. In exchange of property, such as the Colts, no cash involved there can be no tax.

Furthermore, each team will be permitted to start up a new schedule of depreciation of players, the leading assets of the Colts and Rams.

Colts, Rams in Unprecedented Swap

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LAST HURDLE—Leading over final jump in the Midsummer Hurdle Handicap at Monmouth Park in New Jersey, Dunamar (left) took a bad spill and had to be destroyed. Jockey Jerry Coswell (beside horse), as well as Shadow 2d (right), which went down with rider Clay Brittle, were all unhurt. Gran Can (center) won.

NFL Owners Move, Franchises Stay Put

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, July 14 (UPI)—The ownership of the Baltimore Colts and Los Angeles Rams franchises of the National Football League were traded yesterday in a deal that had no precedent in major professional team sports. The players and coaches were not affected and their affiliations will remain the same, but the exchange permitted Carroll Rosenbloom, the longtime owner of the Colts, to leave Baltimore and also to save \$4.4 million in capital gains taxes.

The arrangement was made in two parts. First, Robert J. Iray, a 46-year-old Chicago businessman and an admirer of John Updike, the Colts' quarterback, bought up the stock of the Rams which cost him \$18 million. The largest stock block was sold by the estate of Daniel R. Reeves, who was the club president for 30 years until his death in April, 1971.

Iray then swapped the Ram franchise for the Colts in a no-cash exchange with Rosenbloom. The 65-year-old chairman of the Colts had been searching for a way to get out of Baltimore for over a year.

He felt the achievements of the Colts, the Super Bowl champions of 1971, were not fully appreciated by the fans, especially when it came to preseason games. Three such games there last summer averaged only 14,000 in attendance.

Stung by criticism, Rosenbloom was stung by press criticism, especially from John Steadman, the sports editor of the News-American. He feuded with the city over Municipal Stadium, whose facilities he once described as "filthy," and with Jerrold Hoffberger, whose Orioles, the baseball team, are the prime tenants in the stadium.

Rosenbloom was ready to move the Colts into a new stadium planned for Columbia, Md., or even to Tampa, Fla. But reaction was so strong against him, from commissioner Pete Rozelle and NFL team owners among others, that he turned instead to Los Angeles where the Reeves' executors had put a for-sale sign.

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Lolich Is 1st To Win 15; Royals Bow Idle Orioles Fall 2½ Behind Tigers

NEW YORK, July 14 (UPI)—Mickey Lolich became the first 15-game winner in the major leagues by scattering 11 hits last night as the Detroit Tigers erupted for five first-inning runs in a 6-4 home victory over the Kansas City Royals. Lolich has six defeats.

Detroit, which sent 10 men to plate in the first inning, recorded its longest winning streak of the season at five games. The victory increased the Tigers' lead in the American League Eastern Division to 2½ games over the idle Baltimore Orioles.

Ed Brinkman singled home two runs in the first inning to drive out Paul Splittorff, who suffered his fifth loss against nine victories. Brinkman also executed a suicide squeeze in the third inning after Ike Brown doubled and stole third. Willie Horton drove in a run in the first inning with a single which carried off Splittorff's right shoulder. Norm Cash drove one in with a sacrifice fly and the other run of the inning was wild-pitched home by Splittorff, who had a personal five-game winning streak broken.

Twins 10, Red Sox 6

Ray Corbin blanked Boston on a six-hitter and Rich Reese blasted a three-run home run and Eric Soderholm a two-run shot, leading Minnesota to a 10-0 home victory.

Rangers 5, Indians 0

Texas jumped on Milt Wilcox for four runs in the first inning, two of which came by Hal King, a wind-blown double by Hal King, and pitcher Rich Hand shut out Cleveland, 5-0, at Arlington, Texas.

Reds 3, Pirates 0

In the National League, Cesar Geronimo rapped out three hits, one his third home of the season, and Gary Nolan and Clay Carroll of Cincinnati combined to blank Pittsburgh, 2-0, and complete a sweep of the three-game series at Cincinnati. The victory was the 13th of the season against two losses for Nolan, who struck out seven and walked one before bowing out for a pinch-hitter after eight innings. Geronimo's home broke a scoreless tie in the fifth inning and tagged Steve Blass with his third loss against 10 victories. The Reds played 1½ games ahead of Houston, which also won in the Western Division, while the New York Mets moved to within three games of the Pirates in the Eastern Division.

Cardinals 2, Braves 0

At St. Louis, Reggie Cleveland tossed a two-hitter for his 11th victory, his seventh in a row as he blanked Atlanta, 2-0, in the carnage. Cleveland faced only 29 batters, two over the minimum.

Ranger Harler Shelved

DETROIT, July 14 (UPI)—Pitcher Jim Sheltenbach, a left-hander who is held to the Texas Rangers for at least eight weeks after breaking his right ankle in Tuesday night's game against the Detroit Tigers.

Friday

CHICAGO, July 14 (UPI)—Pinch-hitter, Paul Popovich, lagged reliever Ron Schuler for a run-scoring single with two out in the ninth inning today to end a three-run rally and give the Chicago Cubs a 9-8 victory over the Atlanta Braves.

Cubs Nip Braves On 3 Runs in 9th

The Cubs had four homers, a two-run blast by Billy Williams and solo clutch by Joe Feppone, Eric Soderholm and Gary Nolan, zone Mike Lum hit two homers for the Braves and the seven for both teams was a National League high for the season. Jack Aker got the victory in relief.

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta 9, Pittsburgh 12 10
Chicago 9, St. Louis 10 10
Cleveland 6, Kansas 11 10
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 11 10
Houston 10, San Francisco 10 10
Los Angeles 10, Milwaukee 10 10
Montreal 10, New York 10 10
Pittsburgh 10, St. Louis 10 10
San Francisco 10, Philadelphia 10 10
St. Louis 10, Houston 10 10
Texas 10, Oakland 10 10

Friday's Games

Boston at Montreal, night.
Cleveland at Texas, night.
Detroit at Atlanta, night.
Houston at St. Louis, night.
Los Angeles at San Francisco, night.
Milwaukee at Chicago, night.
New York at Philadelphia, night.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, night.
San Francisco at Oakland, night.
St. Louis at Houston, night.
Texas at Los Angeles, night.

Only games scheduled.

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Chicago at Atlanta, night.
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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

July 14, 1972

Real value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. International Herald Tribune, which is not responsible for them. Symbols indicate: (w)—

Germany£	72.00	194.00	Sweden (air).....S.Kr.	144.00	268.00
Great Britain (air).....£	8.45	16.90				
Greece (air).....Dr.	904.00	1,808.00	Turkey.....£	116.00	232.00	
Ireland (air).....£	8.45	16.90	Other countries			
Italy.....Lire	17.50	35.00	in Europe (air).....£	30.00	60.00	

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